

HOW NEUTRALS
LOOK ON NEW
U-BOAT PROBLEMSpain's Action Awaited With
Special Interest in Britain—
Cooperation Sought After by
Scandinavian Nations

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—From various continental capitals reports continue to arrive showing the activity of neutral countries in regard to Germany's submarine campaign. These reports are scrutinized with great interest here, where a widespread feeling is that neutrals are presented with a graver problem possibly than Entente belligerents.

The action of Spain is awaited with special interest but the remark in The Christian Science Monitor's Madrid cable today that Spain is awaiting the United States' action shows the vital importance of any action by President Wilson. A report to hand from Madrid is that Spain has asked the Central Powers for an extension of the time allowed Spanish vessels to return from the blockade zone to port.

Count de Romanones has denied that any formal offer has been received from Germany authorizing Spain to use interned German ships.

While there is no definite development as yet, opinion in the Scandinavian capitals is apparently veering toward the view that the blockade will be subject to large exceptions and that the Scandinavian countries will be able, acting together, to secure an open lane to Great Britain for non-contraband vessels such as Germany is prepared to allow to Holland and America.

Reports from Christiania show a tendency largely to discount Germany's blockade announcement and the Commercial Shipping Gazette declares Germany cannot maintain an effective blockade of such enormous coasts even with 300 submarines if she has as many. It regards the blockade as only a pretext for new violations of neutral rights. Cooperation between the Scandinavian countries is being strongly sought after.

The Paris Journal considers each of the Entente countries should announce its intention to close for 50 years to all German vessels and vessels with German associations one large port of commerce for each Entente vessel torpedoed under the new system.

Sunday night—Germany's five days' grace to neutrals expires tomorrow, but the latest reports to hand from continental capitals indicate some stiffening of feeling. From Holland it is reported that many Dutch skippers have applied for permission to put to sea, which permission has been granted.

Paris newspapers state that the Marquis de Villabona, Spanish Minister to Belgium, who, with the Dutch and United States ministers, was recently received by representatives of the Kaiser, was informed that the supply of provisions to the French and Belgians in occupied territories would only be continued if vessels carrying this food were first withdrawn from the British Government.

Sunday—On inquiry at the American Embassy The Christian Science Monitor representative was informed that Dr. Page had been formally instructed by his Government that he is no longer to regard himself as watching German interests in this country and that Berlin has been notified to this effect. This information was supplemented on inquiry of Robert Skinner, American Consul-General, who stated that American representatives

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OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR
FROM CAPITALS

Activity on the part of both the British and the French on the western front is steadily increasing. London reports that east of Beaumont, north of the Ancre, the British have pushed forward their line 500 yards, on a front of three-quarters of a mile, making in the process over 100 German prisoners. All German efforts to regain the lost positions failed. Paris announces French successes in the Moulins-sous-Touvent region, in the neighborhood of Tracy-le-Val, between the Oise and the Aisne.

On the eastern front, in the Riga sector, a back-and-forth struggle continues in the neighborhood of the Kalnien high road, the latest report of the situation being from Petrograd, which states that, as the result of the latest Russian attack, the Germans had refused to give battle and had taken to flight.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—Yesterday's War Office report says:

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Although the weather was unfavorable, the artillery fighting between Lens and Arras and from Serre as far as St. Pierre Vaast would be livelier than on the preceding

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GERMAN OPINION
ON ACTION TAKEN
BY UNITED STATESHerr Zimmermann Says No
Promise Has Been Broken—
No Step Backwards, He Adds

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—Commenting on the severance of relations between the United States and Germany, Herr Zimmermann, the Foreign Secretary, in an interview with the Berliner Tageblatt, while characterizing President Wilson's decision as astonishing, says "there is no backward step."

"The Entente's refusal of our peace overtures left us with no other step open except unlimited submarine warfare in the fight for our existence against the Entente's violations of international law."

"America denied us assistance. We made no unconditional promises to avoid unlimited submarine warfare. We have broken no promises. We hope President Wilson will warn Americans from the blockade zone."

"There is no step backwards."

STIRRING PLEA
TO WALES BY
BRITISH PREMIERMr. Lloyd George Sees Victory
Ahead If Every One Does His
Duty—Premier Touches on
New Submarine Crisis

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
CARNARVON, Wales (Monday)—

Those who crowded from all parts of Wales to Carnarvon to hear Mr. Lloyd George's first speech in the principality since he became Prime Minister heard a very impressive utterance ending with a peroration which roused the audience to a tremendous outburst of cheering.

On his arrival in the building, shortly after 2, the Prime Minister was greeted by the playing of the "Men of Harlech" and by a great burst of applause, constituting not only a tribute of greeting to a Prime Minister but an expression of personal affection from his own countrymen. This sentiment was expressed also in the large motto, behind the platform which signified that a Welshman today was the glory of Britain and her man of destiny.

The decorations of the hall for this non-party meeting struck an Imperial note.

Mr. Lloyd George spoke for 90 minutes, and, passing from a mild censure of those critics, to be found, it may be mentioned, among the London newspapers, which a few weeks ago, clamored for his appointment as Prime Minister, who were accusing his Government of muddling and floundering, although it had been little more than a month in office, to fierce criticism of Germany's new campaign, and concluding with a passionate appeal to every person to do his personal duty, so that, he said, if we do not weary in well doing, in due season we shall reap if we faint not."

In the early part of his speech Mr. Lloyd George paid a tribute to Mr. Asquith, to whom he alluded as the leader of the Liberal Party, and spoke of his own as a national Government carrying on both Gladstonian and Disraelian ideas, namely, the ideas of human liberty and the rights of small nations and the idea of empire.

Mr. Lloyd George's rebuke to his critics was driven home by the reminder that similar criticisms assailed him in the few weeks after he organized the Ministry of Munitions, but what was the result at the close of the battle of the Somme? The reserve of munitions and guns was greater than at its opening.

He did not review the military situation, but referred to the Balkans as necessarily causing anxiety. It was not one's fault in particular. It could not say it was the fault of this or that Government, for all had been to blame through the improvident lack of vision and of imagination, of promptitude of decision. Delay and hesitation had produced the Balkan muddle.

Then the Premier came to the subject

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NEW TUNNEL OPENED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BUDAPEST, Hungary (Saturday)—It is announced the second Mosty tunnel near Jablunka, in the Carpathians, has been opened for traffic, thus completing a double-line railway connection from Breslau to the Balkans, via Hungary.

MAN POWER BILL PASSED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Monday)—The Man Power Bill, obliging some 300,000 men rejected for military service to undergo a fresh medical examination, was passed on Saturday by the Chamber by 398 votes to 85.

CROWN PRINCE PROMOTED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Kaiser has announced the Crown Prince's promotion to the rank of general of infantry.

INTERNED CREWS
TAKEN TO NAVY
YARD BARRACKSPhiladelphia Authorities Act
Quickly—German-American
Press Announce Loyalty of
City's Teutonic Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—While the news of the President's action regarding Germany was received very calmly in this city, extraordinary precautions were immediately taken to insure the safety of the port, and Federal property at League Island. At that station extra guards were stationed at various points and the yard was closed to the public.

Persons who went there were turned back, among them being a number of wives of interned German sailors, who have married since reaching this city. Baskets of food sent to the men were delivered only after they had been carefully inspected. The sailors themselves were moved from the cantonment they have been occupying to the Navy Yard Barracks.

A close watch has been placed on the two German ships which are now in the back bay. A report that the small boats have been quietly put out of commission has not been verified. Officials state that any attempt to scuttle the vessels could be detected almost immediately. The ships float with about 12 feet of their hull submerged and would go down only a short distance before their condition would be observed. Even if sunk, however, it is said that it would be a matter of no great difficulty to raise them again. Unusual activity in the matter of receiving supplies and getting vessels in shape for action have been in progress ever since the President's announcement was made.

An encouraging feature of the situation is the attitude assumed by the German-American press and German-American societies of the city. Both the Philadelphia Morning Gazette and the German Evening Democrat have already commented on the situation editorially and promised the President the united support of the German-American element in the city. Regret is naturally expressed that the action against Germany had to be taken, but the feeling is that it was unavoidable.

A story to the effect that an attempt had been made to sink the torpedo destroyer Jacob Jones, which arrived here recently from Boston, was given wide publicity by some of the Philadelphia papers, but the facts concerning it cannot be verified as the navy officials are silent on the matter. The story is to the effect that an enlisted man on the boat opened her sea cocks when she was making her way to her berth in the bay.

A quota of 13,000 of the Pennsylvania National Guard is ready for instant duty, and Governor Brumbaugh is only waiting word from Washington before calling the men out.

German Ships Sealed

Crew Cannot Leave Except
Through Immigration Station

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The 31 German and Austrian ships lying in New York harbor are sealed. They will not be seized unless something more drastic takes place in the relations between the United States and Germany.

The ships were sealed and guards placed about them for the purpose of preventing members of the crew, not naturalized from leaving the vessels and taking up residence without undergoing immigration examination. Several such cases already have been noted. The crews have been warned that they must either stay aboard or go to Ellis Island for examination.

The sealing of the ships was accomplished without disorder. The guards on the piers were quadrupled, the men were warned that they could not go ashore without the proper authority, without forfeiting the right to return and all persons were kept away from the ships with the same explanation.

Reports that the Government authorities contemplated seizing the

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TSAR HONORS
DELEGATES OF
ALLIED NATIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Sunday)—At a dinner given by the Tsar at Tsarskoe Selo in honor of the Allied delegates to the conference, at which the Grand Duke Sergius Mikhailevitch, the Entente ambassadors, the Premier and foreign and other ministers were present, the Tsar said: "Firmly convinced of the salutary effects which the coordination of the Allies will have on the course of future operations, I consider your task will effectively hasten the hour of definite victory, which is assured us by the magnificent gallantry and strength of our allies on land and sea."

The Tsar then toasted the sovereigns and leaders of the Allied powers and the delegates and finally the triumph of the Entente cause, which he said was also that of justice and liberty of the peoples.

Reception by Duma

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—At a reception yesterday, given by the Duma to the Entente delegates, M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, declared that the Allies' countless sacrifices in a noble cause imposed upon them the necessity of achieving definite victory. He was certain the hour was near when after having dictated terms to the crushed enemy they would restore at last to humanity, a peace which this time would be lasting and would maintain it against all new attempts.

GERMAN CREWS
IN BOSTON ARE
TAKEN IN CHARGEImmigration Officials Isolate Seamen
on Board Various Steamships, Pending Fresh Instructions From Washington

Officers and members of the German and Austrian steamships which are self-interned in Boston Harbor were taken in charge by the local immigration officials today. This action was taken following the receipt of orders from William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor. At the time the orders were received representatives of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamship companies asked that the members of the crews be placed on board two of the ships. This request was sent to Washington for instructions. In response to a telegram from Secretary of State Lansing asking that special precautions be taken to guard the German consul and other German officials in the State, Governor McCall today informed the State Department that he had conferred with the German consul and that while both agreed that there was no ground for apprehension ample precautions would be taken.

Concerning the status of the German seamen, Collector of the Port Billings stated today: "We put into effect today the order isolating the German seamen on board the various steamships with the exception of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which comes under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice. Officials of the North German Lloyd line requested that all German sailors in the port be allowed to go aboard and live on the other two steamers in port, the Koln and Witte."

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TWO AMERICAN

LINERS REACH PORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Line today announced the arrival of the liner Philadelphia at Liverpool at 11 o'clock last night and the arrival of the Finland at the same port at 9 a. m. today.

The steamer New York left Liverpool for New York at 5.30 p. m. yesterday, carrying 110 first class, 67 second and 54 third class passengers.

Enemy Alien Laws

Congress Expected to Promptly Enact Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress is expected to take immediate action in passing a series of 15 or more measures to give to the Department of Justice needed authority in prosecuting persons committing acts in the interests of other governments. These bills

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FUTURE OF POLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—An official announcement states that the Tsar has directed the formation of a special committee to draw up a scheme for the future political organization of Poland and its relations with the Empire. The Prime Minister will preside and the committee will consist of certain ministers and persons specially appointed, including M. Goremymkin, former Prime Minister, and M. Sazonoff, Ambassador to Great Britain.

EXPLOSION AT ARCHANGEL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—A naval communiqué reports another explosion at Archangel while the icebreaker Tchelouskine was being unloaded, the fire spreading to various buildings. A tug was destroyed, besides the icebreaker, and five other steamers damaged, three only slightly, and 344 persons were injured, including three officers and 99 soldiers.

Fifty-nine were severely injured and the killed totaled 30. The scene of disaster was cleared for traffic by Jan. 31 and the usual loading and unloading is proceeding without delay.

AUSTRALIA'S REPRESENTATIVE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Australia (Saturday)—Mr. Cook, Liberal leader, declares the Prime Minister must represent Australia at the imperial war conference.

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INDORSEMENT OF
BREAK IS ASKED
IN U. S. SENATESenator Stone Introduces Resolution
to Back Up President in
Action Severing Relations
With German Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Senate is to be asked tomorrow to place itself squarely on record as endorsing the course of President Wilson in breaking off diplomatic relations with the German Government. A resolution with this intent was introduced today by Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who, after a brief conference with several senators on the floor, requested that the resolution go over until Tuesday.

Presentation of this resolution, and of a telegram received by Senator Wadsworth of New York on behalf of 100,000 German and Austro-Hungarians in the United States earnestly urging that every effort possible be made to preserve peace between the United States and the German Government, featured the opening of the first session of the Senate to be held since the President delivered his address Saturday afternoon, in which Congress was told that relations with Germany had been severed.

The Stone resolution follows:

"Whereas, The President has, for the reasons stated in his address delivered to Congress in joint session on Feb. 3, 1917, severed diplomatic relations with the Imperial German Government by the recall of the American Ambassador at Berlin and by handing his passports to the German Ambassador at Washington; and

"Whereas, Notwithstanding this severance of diplomatic intercourse, the President has expressed his desire to avoid conflict with the Imperial German Government; and

"Whereas, The President declared in his said address that it in his judgment occasion should arise for further action in the premises on the part of the Government of the United States he would submit the matter to the Congress and ask the authority of the Congress to use such means as he might deem necessary for the protection of American seamen and people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas; therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate, That the Senate approves the action taken by the President as set forth in his address delivered before the joint session of the Congress as above stated."

The telegram received by Senator Wadsworth from the New York German and Austro-Hungarians follows:

"In the name of over 500 representatives of various German and Austro-Hungarian organizations, societies and fraternities with a membership of more than 100,000, and now assembled at Arion Hall, New York City, having sworn unqualified loyalty and allegiance to this country and its President, pray and beg of you to make every effort to preserve peace."

The first few signers are: Ludwig Niasen, Henry Weissman, the Rev. Dr. Carl Popke, Dr. Gustave Scholer, Dr. A. von Grimm, Dr. Emanuel Baruch.

Among numerous petitions received in Congress today in behalf of preserving the peace of the United States was one presented by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire on behalf of "hundreds of thousands of women who do not wish to vote," asking Congress to "hesitate to cause our country to enter into this horrible struggle as combatants," and declaring that "justice and peace should be the ruling American principle."

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State transmitting a translation of the German note to the Government of the United States telling of the new submarine warfare in operation beginning Feb. 1, together with translations of the two accompanying memoranda, which were ordered printed in the congressional record and to be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee for such action on its part as it may deem necessary.

The breaking of relations and the dismissal of the German Ambassador, the recall of Ambassador Gerard and all consuls in Germany, are steps taken by the United States as a last diplomatic resort in defense of itself against an announced policy, which, if it is put into execution, would mean the abridgment of rights on the open sea and the practical blockade of the Atlantic seaboard. For although the

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AUSTRIA SENDS
NOTE SIMILAR
TO GERMANY'SUnrestricted Submarine Warfare
Declared in Notice Received
by the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is announced officially at the State Department that the Government has received from Ambassador Fenfield at Vienna notice that the Austro-Hungarian Government has issued an unrestricted submarine warfare note similar to that of Germany. The note is said to follow the lines laid down by Germany and the same arguments are presented. No delay is expected in giving out the note for publication.

Count Tarnowski called at the State Department on Saturday for the purpose of arranging to present his credentials, but was told that Secretary Lansing was not in. The Secretary at the time was conferring with the President.

To State Department officials the position taken by Austria is quite consistent with her position as an ally of Germany. The status, however, of Austria is entirely different from that of Germany in the present situation.

The break with Germany was the direct result of the repudiation of the pledge to conduct sea warfare within the rules of international law. It is considered, therefore, that the President will base his judgment on what steps are to be taken concerning Austria upon general grounds of expediency in the absence of precise pledges. It is pointed out that Austria has had little to do with the operation of submarines within the prohibited zone.

May Stop Austrian Relief Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is estimated that the United States, by virtue of the interests she represents, either in Austria for enemies of the Central Powers or in other countries for Austria, is caring for more than a million military prisoners and several hundred thousand civilian prisoners. In the event of a break with Austria all this relief work would stop.

NO EUROPEAN
ALLIANCE TO
BE CONSIDEREDIssue, if War Follows, to Be
Between United States and
Germany—Freedom of the
Seas to Be Insisted Upon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Diplomatists in Washington take the view that the break between the United States and Germany is the inevitable result of the German Government's sea policy and of the United States' insistence upon a regard for international law. The observation is brought out by the tendency, in many reports, to take it for granted that the United States is to go to war and join forces with the Allies.

It may be said on the very best authority that the motive behind the address of the President, delivered Saturday at the joint session of Congress, is purely and solely to defend the rights of the United States, and it does not go beyond that point. Furthermore, it is pointed out that even if the United States should go to war, the issue will be entirely between this country and Germany and will not of itself involve any alliance with the Entente. It would mean, it is indicated, that the United States and the Allies would be fighting on parallel lines. The joining of forces of this country with those of the Allies does not enter the problem as set forth by the President.

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PRESIDENT HAS
ISSUED CALL
TO NEUTRALSUndertakes to Direct Moral
Force of World to Compel
Germany to Return to Observance of International Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President has undertaken to use the moral force of the neutral world in the effort to compel Germany to return to the observance of international law. The hint in his address to the joint session of Congress on Saturday, that he expected all other neutrals to follow the example of the United States, was made clearer Sunday night, when instructions sent to representatives of this Government at neutral capitals were made known. To each of the representatives the following memorandum was sent:

"You will immediately notify the Government to which you are accredited that the United States, because of the German Government's recent announcement of its intention to renew unrestricted submarine warfare, has no choice but to follow the course laid down in its note of April 18, 1916 (the Sussex note)."

"It has, therefore, recalled the American Ambassador to Berlin and has delivered passports to the German Ambassador to the United States. 'Say also that the President is reluctant to believe Germany actually will carry out her threat against neutral commerce, but if it be done the President will ask Congress to authorize use of the National power to protect American citizens engaged in their peaceful and lawful errands on the seas.'"

"The course taken is, in the President's view, entirely in conformity with the principles enunciated in his address to the Senate. (The address proposing a world league for peace)."

"He believes it will make for the peace of the world if other neutral powers can find it possible to take similar action."

"Report fully and immediately on the reception of this announcement and upon the suggestion as to similar action."

It is the hope of the President that if all other neutrals should join the United States, in action similar to that which he has taken, Germany might be brought to see the futility of her present policy, with the entire world arrayed against it.

In one Embassy Sunday a diplomatist, in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, made the declaration that, if the German-Americans of this country, under the leadership of men in whom they might have confidence, should unite in an appeal to the Imperial Government to change its policy, this one force would possibly have a tremendous influence in Berlin. The thought was advanced also that in this way these millions of adopted sons of the United States would give proof of their loyalty to this Government, if, indeed, any proof is needed.

It is considered that the European neutrals, especially Holland and Switzerland, both of whom are threatened by Germany, will be the least likely to follow the President's advice.

Steps to protect United States cities against plots and attacks by German sympathizers are going forward, and secret preparations have been made to protect interned ships at all ports, but these preparations are not announced. It is said at the State Department that the question of conveying ships of the American line to the prohibited zone and through it has not been decided, and the present disposition is to take Germany at her word with respect to the route to Falmouth.

Nothing definite relating to the departure of Ambassador Gerard from Berlin was announced Saturday night. It is expected that as soon as he can make arrangements, assemble his suite and all the consuls, he will go either to Holland or Switzerland.

Count Bernstorff continued on Sunday his preparations to leave, but he refused to see anyone. He is also preparing to turn the embassy over to Dr. Ritter, the Swiss Minister. The State Department is endeavoring to secure from the Entente safe conduct for Count Bernstorff and his staff.

It is still problematical as to what disposition will be made of the relief enterprises that have been conducted in Europe through the auspices of this Government. It is expected that Brand Whitlock, United States Minister to Belgium, will be permitted by Germany to remain in Brussels, as even the imperial Government knows that, without aid of that minister, all relief work in Belgium would stop.

Operations of all transportation facilities of the Belgian Relief Commission were ordered suspended on Sunday pending the outcome of negotiations through the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin today, by which it is hoped to open a lane of safety direct to Belgium for supply ships.

Fifteen of the commission's ships in or near the war zone could not be reached with new instructions, and serious apprehension is felt for their safety. Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the commission, said that even if the ships were reached and ordered

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BROKER ELLIS ON STAND IN LEAK INQUIRY

Man Who Wired Accurate Forecast of President's Peace Note to Customers Gives Testimony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—George A. Ellis Jr., of the firm of E. D. Hutton of New York, was on the stand this morning in the Rules Committee "leak" investigation. Hutton is the firm which acts as New York correspondent of Connolly & Co. of Washington, in which R. W. Bolling, brother of the President's wife, is a member.

Mr. Ellis was questioned closely concerning a series of telegrams received and sent out by Hutton having to do with the forthcoming peace note addressed to the belligerents by President Wilson, including an accurate forecast of the purport of the note sent out over private wires by Mr. Ellis the afternoon before the text of the message was handed to the newspaper men for publication the following morning.

Mr. Ellis could not explain how it happened that these telegrams were produced by Hutton & Co. and that no testimony concerning them was given by others connected with the firm.

In their testimony Saturday, two newspaper correspondents, one representing a Baltimore paper and the other a Washington paper, admitted that on Dec. 30, last, they supplied advance forecasts of President Wilson's peace note of Dec. 21, which eventually found their way to the office of E. T. Hutton & Co., New York brokers.

J. Fred Essary, of the Baltimore paper, testified that it was solely through friendship for F. A. Connolly, a Washington broker and partner of R. W. Bolling, a brother-in-law of President Wilson, and without financial gain, that he prepared the telegram which Connolly previously had testified he wrote and sent to the Hutton house over his private wire.

Such information as the message contained, Essary said, he gained from conversations with other newspapermen and deductions he made from his knowledge of the international situation. He added that he was not one of the group of correspondents confidentially advised by Secretary Lansing that the note was coming.

W. W. Price testified that he sent two messages to Chicago brokers, Frederick A. Aldrich and Finley, Barrell & Co., telling them he understood Secretary Lansing was about to issue a "statement" touching on peace. He said he was regularly employed to furnish such information.

Both went to the same address as that of Clement Currier & Co., brokers, Chicago, and less than an hour later a message signed "Clement" and using much of Price's language was received by the Hutton office in New York.

Price insisted that his messages were based on information he had received from other reporters, which he did not consider confidential, and his own interpretation of the situation.

PARTICULARS OF BANQUET HELD FOR MR. GERARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin Bureau

BERLIN, Germany—Those invited to the recent banquet to Mr. Gerard given by the American Chamber of Commerce and Industry, a report of which has already been given by cable, included imperial, Prussian, and municipal officials, as well as representatives of German social, commercial, and intellectual circles consisting of men of all shades of political opinion, except that of the extreme Pan-Germans.

J. Wolff Jr., who presided, after toasting the Kaiser and the President, welcomed the guests and referred to the good relations existing between the Ambassador and the Chamber of Commerce. No one could doubt, he said, that Mr. Gerard had realized his ambition to be the most American ambassador who had ever sojourned in the German capital. How little foundation there had been for the rumors that Mr. Gerard would not come back from America was shown by the attendance at the banquet, he continued, and the fears as to a rupture between Germany and the United States were contradicted by the present function. Just as there was room for the citizens of the Old and of the New World at one table, so there was room enough on the globe for each to live side by side in peace, and for a friendly community of all civilized nations, if none grudged the rest air, and light, and freedom.

Dr. Helfferich, who then rose to speak, began by excusing the absence of Herr Zimmermann, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who had been obliged to attend a banquet to Count Czernin. He also excused himself for speaking in German. He then observed that nothing was more important for the maintenance of good relations than that peoples should learn to understand one another, and therefore expressed his satisfaction that Mr. Gerard had been enabled to visit his home country and report to the authorities there what he had seen of the German people in its hour of trial. They had nothing to conceal, he said, and could only desire that people abroad, piercing the veil of misrepresentation raised by the Entente press, should see them as they were, fighting and working, as was the case

with the members of the American Chamber of Commerce who had witnessed the rise of the German nation, and therefore knew that the much-talked-of German, or rather Prussian, militarism was but a phrase calculated to mislead the masses who could not appreciate Germany as the land of culture, of care for the working classes, and of schools. Germany demanded of nations not involved in the war nothing more than real neutrality, and the maintenance and continued promotion of communications that were now possible through the air and under the sea. The experiences neutrals had undergone at the hands of England particularly, rendered it probable that the relations between Germany and America would be closer in the future, and the banking reform effected in the United States shortly before the war would greatly facilitate direct cooperation between Germany and American firms, and the exclusion of intermediaries. The American merchants present, Dr. Helfferich added, would help to consolidate the friendship between the two peoples by promoting the maintenance of good relations between them during the war, and by doing their part afterwards to repair the damage sustained by opposing the attempt to drive a wedge between the two countries.

Herr von Gwinner, the director of the Deutsche Bank, who followed, delivered an amusing speech on the superiority of the German financial system, particularly as compared with the English, and extended a hearty welcome to Mr. Gerard, although he remarked that if he had flown out as a peace dove, he had returned without the olive branch.

Mr. Gerard, who rose to reply asked, however, whether President Wilson's note, which was given out on the very day of his arrival in Berlin, had been no olive branch. He then recounted the impression made upon him by his recent visit to America, and the interest shown in the United States in relief work in Germany. He was glad, he said, to have been able to bring back m.370,000 for war relief, and referred to the millions already raised in the United States for the German Red Cross organization. In judging of American public opinion, he remarked, it should always be remembered that what was learned of it in Germany mostly came through other countries. For himself, he recalled that in his first speech in Germany he quoted Talleyrand's dictum, "A diplomatist must know how to be silent in seven languages." At the present time when there were 14 states at war with one another the number of those languages had to be doubled, but he had always gladly helped to maintain the good relations between Germany and the United States. At no period since the foundation of the German Empire had those relations been better than at present, and so long as men like the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Helfferich and Dr. Solf, Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, Admirals von Müller, von Capelle and von Holtzendorff, and Herr Zimmermann were at the head of the civil, military and naval departments he was sure no difficulties would arise as to the maintenance of those good relations, and he saw in the attendance that evening a guarantee of that maintenance.

Herr Zimmermann, who came in long after the official speeches were over, laughingly insisted on speaking, despite the president's ruling. Before Mr. Gerard's departure, he observed, it was widely assumed that he would not return to that barbarous country. The speaker was convinced, however, that he would do so, and the Ambassador's words had shown that he was not mistaken, and that the friendly and confidential relations existing between them both before his departure would now be continued, and that Germany's relations with the United States would take the form outlined by Mr. Gerard.

REGULATIONS FOR GLASS MANUFACTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—Orders have been issued by the Minister of Munitions that all persons engaged in the manufacture, purchase, sale or other dealings in chemical and medical glass or glass tubing and rod, shall comply with the following regulations:

1. No person shall manufacture any chemical or medical glass or glass tubing or rod unless the purpose for which the glass is required has been approved. Such approval must be evidenced by (a) reference to and number of an Admiralty, War Office or Ministry of Munitions contract for which the glass is necessary; or (b) a certificate authorizing the supply issued on behalf of the Ministry of Munitions by the Director of Optical and Glassware Munitions.

2. Manufacturers are required to render to the Director of Optical and Glassware Munitions, at regular intervals, full and accurate returns of their manufacture and output.

3. No person shall buy, sell or deal in any chemical or medical glass or glass tubing or rod, situated or to be manufactured outside the United Kingdom, unless a certificate authorizing such purchase, sale or dealing has been issued on behalf of the Minister of Munitions by the Director of Optical and Glassware Munitions.

4. For the purpose of this order, chemical and medical glass shall include resistance, chemical and bacteriological glassware, carboys, thermometers, glass for miners' safety flame lamps, glass for x-ray apparatus, hospital glassware and glass vessels (graduated or otherwise) manufactured for the purpose of containing reagents, drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical or biological substances or preparations, and glass tubing and rod shall include all glass tubing and glass rod made by the process of drawing.

CANADA TAKES STEPS TO FIX PAPER PRICES

Failure of Publishers and Manufacturers to Agree Causes Ministry to Interfere—Many Mills Sold to Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Toronto Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—That the pulp and paper situation in Canada is grave there is no gainsaying. A number of complicated problems have arisen which at present seem far from solution. The uninformed onlooker might be excused for wondering why Canada, a country with millions of acres of pulpwood, should be threatened with a shortage of paper; and unless he is engaged in an industry in which paper plays a prominent part, he is likely to dismiss the subject with the reflection that probably the war, with its resulting labor difficulties is the cause.

The condition of labor is, unfortunately, but one of the difficulties in a highly complex situation. Canada's output of pulp and paper has for years exceeded the demand of her own people, but from the outbreak of the war until the present time there has been an increasing demand for our paper by the United States, increasing difficulties of transport and of employment of labor, and a decrease, soon culminating in entire cessation of importations of paper from England. Britain herself depended for her supply of pulpwood upon Norway, Sweden and Finland, all of whom were compelled to give up their efforts at exportation or undertake them at almost prohibitory hazard. The better class of paper came from Germany, but under the present abnormal conditions Britain has, to some extent, imported Egyptian grass—a wild grass from North Africa—or the pulp from it, for the better classes of paper.

At the present moment there seems to be a slight improvement in the situation in England, inasmuch as some paper mills in the old world are seeking business in Canada. One firm of Canadian publishers has sent an initial order to England for 27 tons of paper.

The Canadian newspapers are threatened with a famine of news print (a more or less bleached paper in which sulphite pulp is used in about the proportion of 10 per cent). For several months, contracts between newspapers and paper mills having expired, the mills, which were formerly glad to contract for two, three or five years, would not renew, or would only make a short contract. No contracts will be undertaken by the mills on the old basis of price or on the usual length of contract or for more than 50 per cent of former supply.

A controlling feature of the situation is the greatly increasing demand of the United States. For the first time in history the price of paper is lower in Canada than in the United States. It is shown that Canadian mills are manufacturing news print paper at a cost to them of about \$4.50 a ton less than it costs the mills in the States.

Although Canada could export from fifteen to twenty million dollars worth of news print to the world in general, she would deprive Canada and the United States by so doing; therefore some process of adjustment, as between Canada and the States is now being attempted. A special emergency meeting of the members of the Canadian Press Association was held in Toronto on Oct. 6 to discuss the situation in regard to the cost of paper, and especially news print. "The gathering," says the Toronto Globe, "was one of the largest in the history of the Canadian Press; practically all the leading newspapers from the Atlantic to the Pacific being represented."

This meeting revealed the fact that a large proportion of newspapers, perhaps 75 per cent, were, or soon would be, seeking news print contracts. Publishers stated that they were asked to pay for current supply from 40 to 60 per cent in advance of prices prevailing a year or two ago. It was pointed out that the situation was particularly exasperating because the Canadian consumption of news print is only about one-sixth of the total of Canadian production.

Various meetings of press and publishers associations have been held throughout the country which ultimately in a conference of newspaper publishers and paper manufacturers with the Minister of Finance, Sir Thomas White, at Ottawa. The first meetings were convened by R. W. Breadner, the Government tariff expert. The manufacturers quoted a figure for contracts for the coming year, in reply to which the newspaper men told Sir Thomas White that the price was from 50 to 60 per cent higher than the present charge, and realized their worst fears in coming to Ottawa. It was proposed that the two parties get together; and sub-committees were appointed and met the next day. The Minister stated that if they failed to reach an agreement the Government would take the matter in hand and endeavor to bring about an adjustment.

Sir Thomas White then sailed for England; and an investigation under the chairmanship of Mr. Breadner has been conducted since that time. The Minister having returned, representatives of the manufacturers and publishers held separate conferences with him. The Minister was able to avail himself of the information gathered at the investigation held by Mr. Breadner; but, unfortunately, no proposal of agreement was mutually satisfactory to the two parties. The Government is, therefore, preparing a scheme or schedule for prices and contracts which will be

arbitrarily imposed on both contracting parties. This scheme will be made public in a very short time. Meanwhile the manufacturers have agreed to continue to supply the newspapers, who will have to pay on the terms finally laid down by the Government.

HOW AUSTRIA SHOULD SETTLE INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin Bureau

BERLIN, Germany—An article contributed to the Berliner Tageblatt by Herr Zenker, a member of the German group in the Austrian Reichsrath, apparently embodies the views of a number of influential Austro-German deputies as to the mode which should be adopted for the settlement of the internal situation in Austria.

Examining the two-fold demand of the extreme German party, the German Radicals, that both the autonomy of Galicia and the establishment of German predominance in Bohemia should be promulgated by decree before Parliament meets, he argues that only the fulfillment of the first of these two conditions is absolutely essential. The exclusion of the Galician deputies from the Reichsrath which this would necessitate would leave the Germans and non-Germans in the House in the proportion of 227 to 179, and the German Radicals argue that this majority would not enable them to carry through the second part of the program by parliamentary means. Herr Zenker maintains, however, that obviously it would not be easy to find an Austrian Government to take the responsibility for such drastic measures as the Radicals advocate. But, he writes, I can well imagine an Austrian Government saying, for example, "I will take everything that has been accepted and agreed upon again and again by both parties during the long and difficult German-Czech Ausgleich negotiations—and that amounts to 99 per cent of the whole of the questions at issue—and will bring it into force by decree."

That, continues Herr Zenker, would be a compromise; but I ask myself what then, except perhaps demagoguery, would be in the way of effecting this compromise by parliamentary means. Negotiations could be entered into at once, and if the assent of the Czechs were obtained, the matter could be brought before the newly opened House. Should the Czechs then draw back there, it would again be they and no one else who would bear the odium of having prevented the reversion to parliamentarianism in Austria. The experiences that they themselves have had during the war in consequence of their splitting-up of the Reichsrath are, moreover, surely such that they will spare themselves a similar triumph a second time. But to choose the unconstitutional method from the outset seems to me as unwise politically, as it is dangerous from the point of view of constitutionalism and freedom.

Having thus disposed of the Bohemian question to his satisfaction, the Austro-German deputy turned to review the actual situation with regard to the Galician problem, and here again he claimed to have found a satisfactory solution. The Imperial letter of Nov. 4 has already rendered the autonomy of Galicia an established fact, he argued; all that it called upon Dr. von Koberger to do was to make proposals as to how that autonomy was to be carried into effect, while at the same time it provided that the realization of that autonomy must go hand in hand with the realization of the Kingdom of Poland. Neither was this fact, he contended, altered by the proviso—inserted, it is maintained, in the already completed text by Dr. von Koberger to the great indignation of the German Radicals—that that realization must be effected by constitutional means. In Austria, Herr Zenker insisted, the mere affixing of the Imperial signature to any document renders it legal, and therefore constitutional. Hence the autonomy of Galicia is, legally, an accomplished fact, and the Galician deputies are already excluded from the Reichsrath except for the purpose of discussing questions in which the province is directly concerned. All that is necessary for the moment, therefore, he holds, is that certain common questions should be settled by decree in such a way as not to prejudice a parliamentary Ausgleich later. After that the Reichsrath can be called with the Galician deputies excluded, the Galician Diet being convened at the same time, if that is considered necessary. Then, after the war, he concluded, the whole question of the Austro-Galician Ausgleich must be thoroughly discussed between the Austrian Reichsrath and the Galician Diet, for just as it is intolerable that it should be settled now by a non-German majority in the House, so it would be equally intolerable for it to be settled without reference to Parliament at all, as was the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich of 1867, which has weakened Austria's position with regard to Hungary in all directions ever since.

FARM MACHINERY ON WAY TO RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Savannah Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Two hundred carloads of farm machinery have arrived here from the works of the International Harvester Company and will be sent by steamer to Norway and thence overland to Russia. The value is placed close to \$1,000,000. The shipment includes reapers, binders, tractors and motorplows. This is the second shipment of this kind by the company via Savannah, the last going to Liverpool on the steamer Rosalie several months ago.

MEMORANDUM ON DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—A memorandum issued recently by the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply states: "1. It has been decided to continue until further notice the present scheme of wholesale distribution based on the distribution of 1915, and for this purpose the first day of January shall be considered to be the commencement of a fresh period, no adjustment being made in this period as the result of any irregularity in the preceding period."

"2. In all calculations the basis is the quantity supplied during the whole of 1915 and not during any particular portion of that year."

"3. British refiners will continue to issue sugar only to their 1915 customers. The quantities to be issued will be proportionate to those of 1915, but the proportion will vary from time to time, in accordance with the general proportion which all available supplies bear to the total quantity used or distributed in 1915."

"4. The Sugar Commission will continue to distribute its imported sugar, and such quantities of British refined sugar as it may have at its disposal, to its 1915 buyers according to the index number of each. This will give each buyer, as his share of available supplies, the amount proportional to his total use, or distribution in 1915, of all sugar other than British refined."

"5. British West Indian Sugar—The sale of this and other sugar imported under license will continue to be regulated by the West India Brokers Committee, which will report all sales to the Sugar Commission. These will be taken into account when determining the quantities of royal commission sugar which should be allotted to the buyers. There will thus be no 'free' sugar in 1917."

"6. All wholesale dealers are instructed to distribute to their customers on the same principle; that is to say, to let each of their customers of the year 1915 have his equivalent proportion of the supplies of all descriptions and from all sources which they have at their disposal."

"7. Experience has shown during the past six months that for a wholesale dealer who has some thousands of customers a distribution on a basis of fixed percentage of each customer's purchases in 1915 would be the most satisfactory method of procedure."

The memorandum then goes on to state that it is quite impossible under present circumstances to determine in advance the exact percentage of 1915 supplies which will be available, and the commission accordingly recommends to all wholesale dealers who experience a difficulty in carrying out the instructions contained in this memorandum: "(a) Forthwith to agree with their 1915 customers as to the quantity delivered to each in 1915, which is the quantity upon which the distribution for 1917 should be based (this basic quantity should be the total of all descriptions obtained from all sources); (b) to distribute during January on a fixed low basis of, say, 50 per cent; (c) to distribute during February, on the fixed percentage of all supplies actually received during January, and so on from month to month."

This method will tend to obviate the difficulties arising from the adoption of too high a basis at the commencement and the consequent inconvenience caused by subsequent adjustments. "8. The commission must impress upon all those engaged in carrying out the distribution the extreme importance of adhering rigidly to the rules laid down. Haphazard distribution by the wholesalers leads to innumerable complications and hardships for others. Any departure from these rules will render the offending wholesaler liable to be excluded from obtaining further supplies."

MEASURES URGED TO PROTECT TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—At a recent meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, Mr. Wilfred Powell, formerly British Consul-General in Philadelphia, read a paper in which he dealt with the necessity for "clarifying" British commerce from German influence after the war. As a means of carrying out this policy, Mr. Powell urged that in order to prevent the British Empire from gradually falling back into the commercial position obtaining before the war the elimination of all German influence was necessary. Clerks of British birth, he thought, should be exclusively used, and they should be educated in continental languages. Capital and labor must pull together in the commercial struggle. Going on to consider the question of shipping, Mr. Powell declared that already German shipping firms were preparing for a trade campaign after the war. One German firm had sent out from the United States post cards setting forth the names of 43 trade centers, and asking their prospective clients to place a mark opposite the name of the country in which they were interested. It was apparent, he continued, that the purpose of German submarine activity was not only one of "friction" but the blockading of the British Isles, and of doing away with as much as was possible of the shipping of the world. Germany's effort to force peace on the Allies by means of her propaganda in the United States, if it were successful, would, Mr. Powell declared, place at her command the large quantity of shipping now interned in German and neutral ports, and this, added to the ships built in Germany during the war, would give her the supremacy in merchant shipping. The war, Mr. Powell said, should be carried on until it was possible to obtain from

Germany an equivalent in tonnage to that of the shipping which had been sunk by her submarines; and after the war any vessel flying the German flag or connected in any way with German interests should, Mr. Powell considered, be prohibited from coaling at any port in the British Empire without special permission.

ANTIMILITARISTS PROTEST MITCHELL APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A delegation of antimilitarists called on Mayor Mitchell recently to protest against his policy of appointing as commissioners of education only those who favor military training in the public schools. The Mayor did not recede from his position but said that any commissioner who shirked his duty to do all in his power to make the Slater compulsory school military training law effective should be removed from office.

The delegation included many who were fusionist supporters of the Mayor. They pointed out the Mayor's recent declaration that considerable sentiment opposed enforcement of the Sunday saloon closing law, and that to attempt to enforce that law would constitute the police force and encourage grafting. The protestants added that the Mayor had no such doubts about the Slater law. They admit they called on him when international conditions were such as to strengthen his conviction, but they desired only to focus public attention on the matter.

Mayor Mitchell believes that the duty of defending the country falls upon every man, and that everything should be done to help to prepare him for that duty. He does not care whether that stand means the loss of votes. He is convinced further that military training is the most essential element of good citizenship.

IDAHO ALIEN BILL DROPPED BY LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boise Bureau

BOISE, Idaho—The Idaho Antislavery Land Bill was defeated by unanimous vote in the Senate Saturday following the reading the day before of Secretary Lansing's communication to Governor Alexander and Senator Borah's letter to the Senate counseling against further international complications at present.

A concurrent resolution, expressing loyalty on the part of the State to the President of the United States, was adopted by both branches of the Idaho Legislature after the informal announcement of the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany.

COLLEGE HEADS TO ADDRESS CLUB OF SCHOOLMASTERS

MILTON, Mass.—Announcement is made by Leonard M. Patton, secretary of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters Club, that a meeting of the club will be held at the Hotel Bellevue, Boston, on Saturday next, the business session to be preceded by a dinner at the hotel.

"Collegiate Education for Men and Women" will be the subject for discussion. The speakers will be William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University; John M. Thomas, president of Middlebury College, and Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University.

GRADE CROSSINGS TO BE MADE SAFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Every grade crossing in the United States will be made safe when the concentrated efforts that are now being put forth by the railways, cooperating with the Public Service Commissioners in the several States are carried out. A circular disc, 16 inches in diameter with the word "Stop" painted in black upon a white background, will be used by the crossing guards formerly used, and gates at grade crossings will be painted with stripes of black and white.

This system has already been put into operation in New England to some extent.

JAPAN THANKS AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Sydney Bureau

SYDNEY, Australia—The Premier of New South Wales recently received through official channels a copy of a dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting the visit to Australia of the Japanese training squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Matsumura, in the following terms: "I am informed that the Japanese training squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Matsumura, when recently cruising on the Australian coast, were accorded the greatest facilities at each place at which they called, and received an enthusiastic welcome from the local authorities and people. The Imperial Government feels deeply grateful for the cordial friendliness so displayed by the British officials and people in all the localities above mentioned, and in this connection I have the honor to reiterate that your Excellency will be so good as to take steps to have an expression of the sincere thanks of the Imperial Government conveyed to the Government offices concerned."

SOUND ECONOMIC CONTROL URGED IN EXPENDITURES

New York State Chamber of Commerce Passes Resolution to Be Laid Before Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The State Chamber of Commerce has reiterated its conviction that there is need of a sound economic control of public expenditures with due regard to established sources of revenue, including a uniform system of expenditure based on an authoritative examination in advance of the actual needs of each department of the Government. Copies of a resolution to this effect have been sent to Federal officials and congressmen immediately concerned. For the chamber's committee on finance and currency Frank A. Vanderbilt says:

"In violation of the principles of sound fiscal policy, there are now pending before the House of Representatives three measures which, if enacted, will alone obligate the Federal Treasury to an expenditure of \$121,000,000 in excess of any previous provision made for a corresponding increase in the national income. These are the Rivers and Harbors Bill, the Public Buildings Bill and the measure designed to reclaim river lands, mainly those of the lower Mississippi."

"Regardless of the inherent merits or demerits of these measures, we find that as a result of this policy of legislative disregard of the resources of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Treasury has already forewarned the country that we face a certain deficit for the next fiscal year of not less than \$185,000,000, if not a good deal more."

"For this vast sum new sources of public income must be provided, or some of the older sources worked more intensively, or both expedients resorted to. This policy seems to ignore the fact of extraordinary requirements for national defense."

IRISH ATTORNEY-GENERAL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Dublin Bureau
DUBLIN, Ireland—It is officially announced that Mr. James O'Connor, K. C., Solicitor-General for Ireland, has been appointed Attorney-General, in succession to Mr. J. H. Campbell, M. P., who has been appointed Lord Chief Justice. Mr. O'Connor, who was admitted to the Irish bar in 1900 and was called to the Inner bar in 1908, has been Solicitor-General since 1914.



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M. DIOMEDE THROWS LIGHT ON GREEK ACTS

Asserts Greek General Staff Has
Been Constantly Directed by
German Officer—What Royal-
ist Forces Amount To

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—As already reported
by cable, the Temps has secured a
statement as to the situation in Greece
from M. Diomede, who was formerly
Minister of Finance in the Venizelos
Cabinet, and who has now been sent
on a personal mission to France and
England by the head of the Greek Pro-
visional Government.

The events of the last six weeks, he
began, must have dissipated many
illusions. Every one, I suppose, has
grasped that what the King has for
months called a policy of neutrality
has been from the outset pro-German.
All those who have lived in Athens in
1915 and 1916 have been enlightened
in this respect by facts of public
notoriety. It is well that these facts
should be enumerated.

First of all I would point out that,
in speaking of the Greek General
Staff and its actions, it is wrong not
to add that that General Staff has
been constantly directed by a German
officer, Major von Falkenhause. It
is he who, from the beginning of the
war up to the expulsion of the legation,
was the real master of the
Royalist army. It is still at his
inspiration that the work of the Gen-
eral Staff has proceeded since his
departure. Herr von Falkenhause,
the military attaché to the German
Legation, passed his days either at the
palace, to which he had free access,
or at the War Office, where he shared
the office of Colonel Metaxas, who has
been the most active of his executive
agents. It was he who, after the
Entente note in June, conceived and
executed the new concentration of the
Greek army which followed on the
demobilization. It was he who dis-
posed of it in such a way that the vari-
ous units, gathered in the neighbor-
hood of the Larissa railway, could be
concentrated at any moment, in two
or three days at the most.

He also drew up the plan, executed
after his expulsion, for the distribu-
tion of artillery, munitions and pro-
visions in the villages, where they
are more easily concealed than in the
ordinary barracks. He arranged at the
same time for the accumulation of
cavalry which, despite the blockade,
will enable the King to feed an army
composed of three army corps for sev-
eral months. It was also Major von
Falkenhause who insured constant
communication between Athens and
Berlin, and who, thanks to informa-
tion furnished him by the Greek gen-
eral staff, kept the German high com-
mand informed of the movements of
the Salonika army. He further organ-
ized the T. S. F., the Athens-Berlin
telephonic line, by means of which the
King is still in daily communication
with the Imperial Government. Finally,
it was this officer who initiated the
decree concerning the pseudo-Reser-
vists—set up after the model of the
Swiss army, each man taking his arms
and his equipment home with him, and
being able to rejoin his corps within
a few hours merely in response to a
proclamation. Herr von Falkenhause
has been for two years the absolute
master of the Greek General Staff. He
has never ceased to be so since his de-
parture from Athens. Today they are
still his orders that are executed. He
has succeeded in making the King be-
lieve that he is doing it all in his
service. Is there any need to add
that he was first of all in the service
of Germany?

Under this German direction, M.
Diomede continued, the Royalist
army was awaiting the order for it
to attack the Allied forces. He was
unable to say when that order would
be given, or what the objective of the
attack would be, but what he did af-
firm was that the attack was certain,
and that all the King's acts were in
the nature of preparation for it. He
pointed, in addition, to the accumula-
tion of the stocks of cereals, to what
he said was the systematic nonex-
ecution of the promised withdrawal to
the Peloponnese. The number of
men withdrawn did not amount to
4000, he said, and, to his knowledge,
not a single gun or shell had been
moved. As for the forces at the King's
disposal, there were, he continued,
45,000 men immediately available,
while the calling up of the Reservists
would bring the number up to 75,000;
that was, to three army corps com-
posed of three divisions of three regiments
each. With regard to artillery,
there were no heavy guns; these,
to the number of 150, having been in
Macedonia, and delivered up to the
Bulgarians with their ammunition.
The field and mountain artillery was
complete, with the exception of 40
guns handed over to the Bulgarians,
and 18 in possession of the Provisional
Government. The ammunition
available amounted to 1200 rounds per
gun, while as to machine guns there
were two to each battalion, the number
of these being about 180. Those
ordered since the war had been held
up at Malta. Finally, there were in
the Greek army 4500 officers, 1300 of
whom had gone to Salonika, which
left about 3200, quite a sufficient
number for three army corps.

As to the assistance which the Pro-
visional Government could furnish the
Allies, it amounted at present, M. Di-
omede stated, to but one division,
which was already engaged. But that
he intimated, was the fault of the
Allies, rather than of M. Venizelos,
as but for the shortage of arms and
equipment, it would easily be
possible to raise and maintain five
divisions at least. For the past three
weeks, he added, the necessary



Official photograph issued by the Press Bureau from London News Agency

Two Cretan adherents of M. Venizelos

supplies had been coming in regularly,
so that a rapid expansion of the Pro-
visional Government's forces might
be looked for.

But that, concluded M. Diomede,
was not all that could, or that must
be done. The traditions of Hellenism,
the union of the whole of Greece,
must be realized, and that could be
done only in one way; by destroying
the roots of Germanism represented
by the King, his Government, and his
immediate entourage. Once the national
conscience was awakened, and the
people learned the truth about all the
falsehoods they had been told, the
present régime would be repudiated;
but to that end energetic action
must be taken. Two years will have
been lost, he remarked; but if the
end is attained, the memory of the
trials endured will fade.

SPANISH PREMIER AND GERMANOPHILES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—It is clear that by
the Germanophile attack on the Count
de Romanones, evidently instigated by
Berlin, it is sought to overthrow the
Liberal Ministry, but it is daily more
apparent that the complete failure of
the scheme is certain, for instead of
being weakened, the Government
exhibits a marked access of strength,
and is continually receiving expres-
sions of support of all parties and sec-
tions. Twenty-four members of the
Chamber of Deputies have addressed
to the Premier a letter in which they
express their concurrence with this
policy and their condemnation of the
campaign which is being conducted
against him by the Germanophile jour-
nals in Spain. Some members of the
Senate had indicated their wish to
associate themselves with the deputies
in the address, so that it might have
a collective value and be representa-
tive in some degree of the whole
Cortes, but the Count de Romanones
begged that they would refrain from
doing so, declaring that politicians in
these days are exposed to all kinds of
criticism, and that the campaign with
which he was pursued at present could
be dealt with in other ways.

The Premier's attitude in this mat-
ter is regarded as highly dignified
and particularly appropriate to the
occasion. To give full effect to their
unanimous support of the foreign pol-
icy of their chief, the Liberal mem-
bers of the Cortes are organizing a
grand banquet in honor of the Count,
which is to take place before the re-
opening of the Cortes. The Premier
stated definitely that the reopening
of the Cortes would take place soon,
and this is taken as sufficient indica-
tion, if any were needed, that there
are no difficulties in the Cabinet. The
Premier has just had interviews with
Sr. Dato, the former Premier, and
Sr. Bugallal, and it is believed that
this is the most perfect understand-
ing with the Conservatives. It is
right to say, however, in spite of all
this, that there is a growing feeling
in Spain that the military policy of
the Central Powers, in whose chances
of victory very few Spaniards now be-
lieve, is shaping itself in such a way
that in the near future it will become
the most serious danger to all coun-
tries that still remain neutral.

HONOLULU'S NEW FEDERAL BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—New plans
are to be prepared for Honolulu's
million-dollar Federal building, for
which a new site has been acquired at
a cost of \$200,000. York & Sawyer
of New York, architects for the plans
approved for the Federal building which
it had been decided to put on the old
site, will probably make the plans for
the building which will be put on the
new site. While quite extensive
changes will be made in the plans for
adaptation to the new site, which is
larger than the old, it is expected that
the building will, in general appear-
ance and arrangement, be much the
same as planned originally.

FRANCE TO PUT DERELICT LAND TO FARM USES

Cultivation by Extensive Use of
Motor Agricultural Machinery
Planned to Meet Present De-
ficiency of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Great agricultural
reforms are about to be inaugurated
in France whereby the abandoned and
uncultivated lands will be put into
cultivation by the extensive use of
motor agricultural machinery, with a
view to making up for the present de-
ficiency of labor. M. Edmond Théry,
the great French economist, writing on
this subject in the Matin says that in
ordinary times the cultivators of
land had no need of outside advice
to enable them to resolve the many
questions affecting the industry; he
might go so far as to say that the
less the State interfered the more
satisfied the cultivators were. In the
present abnormal circumstances the
State have not sufficiently taken into
account the immense difficulties con-
fronting the wives of the cultivators
who are at the moment the only per-
sons who can replace their husbands
serving with the army. In spite of the
good intentions of these admir-
able women, the soil, lacking manure
and labor, has not been cultivated
sufficiently, and consequently the
crops have become correspondingly
reduced. These conditions seem to
discourage those who are at present
responsible for the cultivation of the
land, and the continued duration of
the war tends to accentuate this
feeling.

Agriculture, nevertheless, as every
one knows, occupies a preponderant
position in the economic life of the
country and it is from this industry
that France's principal resources are
provided. The prosperity of agricul-
ture finds itself, in consequence, closely
allied to all the national problems,
whatever they may be, which affect
the national defense. The crops for
the year 1914, which were not influ-
enced by the war, except for that sec-
tion of the country invaded by the
enemy, were officially valued at £3.
849,000,000 for cereals, £1,134,000,000
for potatoes, £1,095,000,000 for wine,
£540,000,000 for vegetables, £754,000,
000 for various other products, £4,198,
000,000 for meat, £1,505,000,000 for
milk and its by-products, and £417,
000,000 for poultry and eggs. A fur-
ther £13,493,000,000 represented by
horses, cattle and other agricultural
products make the total figures for
1914 £18,000,000,000. From some statis-
tics just published in the Journal
Officiel it will be seen how, through
causes of war and climatic effects,
these figures have been reduced. Com-
mencing with the cereals the average
annual production is given for the
period 1905-1914 and also the respec-
tive products of the last three years.

Products of cereals in France:
Thousands of quintaux
Average 1905-14 87,370 12,869 8,862 48,505
1914 76,356 11,147 8,752 43,205
1915 60,630 8,429 6,991 34,628
1916 58,411 9,116 5,579 41,280

The years 1914, 1915 and 1916 can
be compared with each other, for the
figures for the invaded districts are
not included in the 1914 returns. With
regard to wheat, the most important
of the cereal crops, the 1916 crop
shows a deficit of 18,525,000 quintaux
over that of 1914, and the latter was
even inferior to the average 1905-1914
by 3,000,000, this being the proportion
represented by the invaded districts.
The deficit is a substantial one and it
is an absolute necessity to remedy it
as far as possible. It need not,
however, cause any undue anxiety,
since on Dec. 22, 1916, in the Cham-
ber of Deputies, M. Clémentel said "I
want first of all to reassure the cham-
ber as to our wheat resources for
1916-1917. So far as wheat is con-
cerned we are absolutely covered and
at a price much below actual market
prices."

From various sources 14,343,000
quintaux of foreign wheat were im-
ported for the year 1914-1915 and 16,
343,000 quintaux for the year 1915-
1916, but it is probable that for 1916-
1917 the French importations will ex-
ceed 25,000,000 quintaux and, in spite
of the fact that this wheat has been
bought at very advantageous prices,
it will be actually dear in consequence
of the excessive height of freights.

The products of potatoes, wine and
sugar also show a deficit for the last
three years, the importance of which
will be seen from the following fig-
ures:

Production of potatoes, wine and sugar
in France:
Average Potatoes, Wine, Sugar,
quintaux hectoliters kilos
1905-1914 134,000 53,000 705,000
1914 120,000 56,000 717,000
1915 94,000 18,000 386,000
1916 85,000 33,000 136,000

This reduction, which explains in
a certain measure the great rise of
prices in these products, is mainly due
to the lack of labor and to the prac-
tical impossibility of procur-
ing manure and the other necessary
ingredients which their respective
cultivation requires. In addition,
however, to these general causes the
vines suffered terribly from an at-
tack of mildew in 1915, an attack that
exceeded in extent and damage all
previous experiences in agriculture.
The consequences of this even ex-
tended to the 1916 crop.

With regard to sugar the 717,000,
000 produced in the year 1914 was
really the product of the 1913-1914
season. During the 1913-1914 season
the products were fully equal to the
national demands and no less than
33,000,000 of kilos were exported
abroad, while for the season 1915-1916
the balance of importation into
France exceeded the export by 358,
000,000 kilos. Nevertheless the total

consumption of France which
was 654,000,000 kilos in 1913-
1914, has necessarily fallen under
the influence of the increase in the
price of sale, from 637,000,000 kilos in
1914-1915, to 563,000,000 kilos in
1915-1916. Comparing the French
harvest for the year 1915-1916 on the
basis of the average for the 10 years
1905-1914, one is driven to the un-
pleasant conclusion that the decrease
since the war has already cost France
some £1,000,000,000. Nothing short
of a vigorous initiative on the part
of the State viz: The mobilization of
labor to meet the agricultural needs
of the country—a step which has been
called for insistently during the last
two years—can remedy this state of
things and it is to be hoped that this
initiative will be quickly realized.

It was reported that on Dec. 22,
1916, M. Clémentel, the new Minister
of Agriculture, succeeded in getting
passed in the Chamber a bill giving
authority, during the period of war
and for a further season following the
termination of hostilities, for all un-
used land to be cultivated by speci-
ally mobilized labor and by the use
of motor implements. Article 2 of
this new law authorized the Minister
of Agriculture to procure, by pur-
chase or otherwise, either at home or
abroad, or even to requisition, if nec-
essary, all machinery and implements
required, as well as seed and other
material to enable an intense cultiva-
tion of the land to be carried out.
Article 5 gave the minister a credit of
£3,000,000 in addition to that already
accorded. Of this sum £29,000,000 was
to be applied to the acquiring of
machinery and for advances to enable
the land to be put into cultivation.

In announcing that the agricultural
and the budget commissions had
unanimously accepted this scheme M.
Clémentel said that this was a heavy
responsibility that must be shouldered
by some one and that he was willing
to assume it. By so doing he became
the head of the cultivators of France
for the forthcoming season.

INDIA'S WHEAT SITUATION AGAIN BECOMES ACUTE

Government May Take Drastic
Action Against Alleged In-
crease of Speculation

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—The Govern-
ment has issued the following com-
munique at Delhi: The attention of
the Government of India has been
drawn to the great increase of specu-
lation in wheat in Northern India, and
to the holding up of stocks and the
consequent inflation of prices. If the
present state of affairs continues, it
may be necessary to take drastic
action to deal with the situation.

Commenting upon this announce-
ment, the Statesman says: Before a
hasty conclusion is arrived at, as in
1914, that cornering is in process, it
would be of interest to know what has
been the effect on existing Indian sup-
plies of the sudden decision of the
Home Wheat Commission to export to
England in the months of November,
December and January 400,000 tons of
Indian wheat. This decision was
cabled out to India on Nov. 16, or
three days before the rise of retail
prices in Northern India is said to
have begun. Before a cause can be
assigned for the rise in prices it will
be necessary to know how far the
commission's three agent firms have
proceeded with its Indian program,
and to what extent the withdrawal of
400,000 tons from the Indian market
would be likely to affect Indian prices.
It is known that before the Home
Wheat Commission announced its de-
cision, no less a quantity than 9,000,
000 hundredweight of wheat had al-
ready been exported from India dur-
ing the present season. If to this
quantity there be added the 8,000,000
hundredweight the commission pro-
poses to absorb, a total of 17,000,000
hundredweight is reached, which com-
pares very favorably with the amount
exported in six out of the 10 years
preceding the war, when conditions of
entire freedom prevailed in the wheat
market, and when the exportable sur-
plus was drained off steadily and in
due proportion during the whole year.
Before a hue and cry is raised after
the alleged cornerers, as in 1914, it
will be advisable to settle this point.
If the absorption for home needs of
400,000 tons is more than can be
spared from the Indian market, then
the Indian Government will be to
blame for consenting to the with-
drawal of so large a quantity with
three or four months still to run
before the new harvest is available.
If India's reserve justifies the with-
drawal of this quantity, resort to
Ordinance IX of 1914 to compel the
disposal of stocks by holders, should be
adequate to relieve the high prices.

UTAH GROWING IN PRODUCTION OF VALUABLE METALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Utah has
displaced Michigan, which held third
place in the beet sugar states, while
it is well to the front in the matter
of production of minerals. These
facts are contained in a description
of Utah's progress now being pre-
pared by H. T. Haines, State Com-
missioner of the Bureau of Immigra-
tion, Labor and Statistics. In an
advance statement given to the cor-
respondent of The Christian Science
Monitor, Mr. Haines said: "First in
importance was the metal mining
industry, which outdistanced all pre-
vious records nearly 70 per cent.
For instance, in 1915, our previous
best mining year, we produced gold,
silver, copper, lead and zinc alone to
the value of \$55,000,000, and in 1916
the value of the same metals
amounted to \$97,000,000. Utah mines
in 1916 paid \$23,405,000 in dividends.
"Agriculturally, Utah raised 50 per
cent more potatoes than in 1915 and
40 per cent more sugar beets. Alto-
gether our orchards and fields for
1916 produced \$35,000,000, our dairy
cows about \$4,000,000 and our poultry
\$3,500,000. Live stock growers
marketed about \$13,500,000 worth of
stuff, besides wool that brought \$3,
500,000.

"The sugar campaign in the fall
started with 11 factories, compared
with eight the previous year, on
\$41,000 tons of beets, against \$29,204
tons during 1915. The estimated
sugar production in 1916,400 tons as
against \$5,014 tons in 1915."

STATE COLLEGE EXTENSION WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—The recently
formed extension school of the Penn-
sylvania State College at Wilkesbarre
is proving popular, among the young
men employed in and about the mines,
and in the various other industries lo-
cated in or near the city. The first
classes were organized in October,
and more recently it was decided to
add to the course, instructions in trig-
onometry and elementary mechanics.
There has been a total enrollment of
157 students.

A number of State College alumni
are interested in the undertaking, and
are cooperating with the teaching
force. The men enrolled will have the
use of a first-class set of instruments,
which will aid them in securing a
thorough course in surveying. Facili-
ties for drafting will later be secured
for the courses in design work.

BOLIVIA'S RAPID DEVELOPMENT IN RAILROADS

Past Ten Years Have Witnessed
the Construction of Lines Giv-
ing Outlet to All the Coun-
try's Main Producing Centers

LIMA, Peru—The Speyer railways
(says El Diario, La Paz, of the 21st
November), which were so opposed by
the Opposition, have, nevertheless, in
the past 10 years effected the complete
transformation of Bolivia, connecting
the principal producing centers of the
Republic with the Pacific Coast. Be-
fore putting into execution the rail-
way program of Dr. Montes, Bolivia
had only the small railway from Gua-
qui and the narrow gauge line from
Orlaque to Oruro. Aside from this,
travel in Bolivia was confined to mule-
back or rickety carts and carriages,
the centers of population remaining
isolated widely from each other and
from the civilized world.

The effort made by Bolivia to
change this order of things may be
considered as the greatest single
event in Bolivian history this side of
the War of Independence. No other
nation, perhaps, can boast of such
relatively rapid railway development.
From an almost entire absence of
railways, Bolivia passed to the posses-
sion of a complete system which on
the north connects Bolivia with Peru
through Mollendo; on the west with
Chile through Antofagasta; on the south
with Argentina through La Quiaca;
and on the extreme north
with Brazil by the Madeira-Mamoré
railway.

Having established the trunk lines
in full operation, the Administration of
Dr. Montes has now undertaken to ex-
tend branch and connecting lines to
the remaining producing centers of
the Republic. In recent months the
following undertakings have been in-
augurated through administrative ef-
fort:

- 1.—Railway from Tupiza to La Quiaca, Argentina, for which sufficient funds are available and which is now actually under construction by Vezin et Cie.
- 2.—From Atocha to Tupiza, to connect the railway system of Bolivia with the Tupiza-La Quiaca line and the Central Norte Argentina, constituting an intercontinental route from Mollendo to Buenos Aires. Construction on this section will shortly be started with the employment of £1,000,000 which the Bolivian Government holds in shares of the Banco de la Nacion Boliviana.
- 3.—From Buen Retiro to Cochabamba, under construction by the Bolivian Railway Company, thus uniting the central regions of the Republic with Oruro and La Paz.
- 4.—From La Paz to Yungas, actively under construction with departmental funds, and for which a foreign loan has been contracted to hasten its completion.
- 5.—From Potosi to Sucre, the construction work on which was inaugurated the latter part of November, for which the funds are in part available and for which the Government has presented a financial plan that virtually insures the completion of the work.

With the completion of the construc-
tion of these lines which will be within
the next two years, the second period
of Bolivian railway development will
commence—toward the Beni and the
Paraguay rivers in the east. Thus,
from Cochabamba, there will be the
railway to Chimore, the concession
for which has already been granted to
the Patiño interests; from Yungas,
a line extending toward Rurrenabamba,
for which a concession exists;
from Sucre the extension will continue
easterly toward Lagunillas, thence to
Santa Cruz, on the way to the two
great rivers.

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ties for drafting will later be secured
for the courses in design work.

NEW MISSOURI WARDEN TO TRY OSBORNE SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Missouri's
penitentiary, under William R.
Painter, the new warden, is to be gov-
erned like Sing Sing prison was ruled
by Thomas Mott Osborne. Mr. Painter
has announced that he will institute a
system of self-government by the con-
victs. In arranging the reform sys-
tem, the convicts in the various build-
ings will elect delegates who will meet
later with the warden and his assist-
ants and form an organization. The
body then will draw up rules and reg-
ulations following the Osborne plan.
It is likely that several forms of
punishment, the prison ring for ex-
ample, will be done away with. One
change will be the abolishment of the
silence rule at mess. Prisoners
will be allowed to talk, but those who
abuse the privilege will be punished
in some way dictated by other prison-
ers.

Besides making the penitentiary
life more agreeable, the new warden
will strive to fit the men for civil life
after they have been released. In or-
der to aid them in this respect night
schools will be established with con-
victs in charge. Reading and writing,
and perhaps some advanced studies,
will be taken up.

News of what is going on inside the
prison walls will be given to the pub-
lic at all times, it has been announced.

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MAYOR DEMANDS BETTER SERVICE FROM RAILROADS

In Annual Message to New City Council Chief Executive Says He Favors State Ownership if Conditions Do Not Improve

The Boston City Council organized today for the year 1917-18 after Mayor James M. Curley had read his annual message to the council and had inducted into office Francis J. W. Ford, Daniel J. McDonald, James A. Watson and Alfred E. Willington. Messrs. Ford, McDonald and Watson will serve for three years and Mr. Willington for one year. James J. Storrow was elected president of the council for the year. In his address Mayor Curley declared for state ownership of the railroads and street railways if they could not be compelled to give better service to the public than they now afford. He demanded that the Boston Elevated Railway Company operate more surface cars on all of its lines in Boston forthwith.

The City Council was to have convened at 10:30, but Walter Ballantyne, the senior member of the organization, did not call it to order until about 11 o'clock. Previous to that time, however, the members had all gathered in the council chamber where their desks had been decorated with large bouquets of flowers sent to them by friends.

Councilmen Collins and Attridge were sent by Chairman Ballantyne to escort Mayor Curley to the council chamber. The invocation was offered by the Rt. Rev. M. J. Spillane upon conclusion of which the newly elected members, Messrs. Ford, McDonald, Watson and Willington took their places before the mayor and were qualified as members of the City Council.

Mr. Storrow was elected president by a vote of 6 to 2. Those voting for him were Councilmen Attridge, Ballantyne, Collins, Hagan, Ford and Willington. Councilman McDonald voted for Councilman Watson and Councilman Ballantyne voted for Councilman Ballantyne. Councilmen Attridge and Collins escorted the new president to the president's chair.

In accepting the position, President Storrow said that he appreciated the honor done him and thanked the council, saying that he would do his best to serve them during the year. James Donovan was re-elected city clerk for three years by a unanimous vote. The Council adopted the rules of last year, only changing the time of meeting from 8 o'clock on Mondays to 2 o'clock.

The Mayor presented an order to the Council appropriating \$68,464 to pay for the interest and sinking fund of the East Boston tunnel, which was passed. Councilman Attridge introduced an order appropriating \$500,000 to be spent on the highways by the Street Commission during the year, the amount to be spent on these streets is North Beacon, \$100,000; Faneuil, \$125,000; Chelsea, \$150,000, and Morton, \$125,000. The order was referred to the Finance Committee for consideration.

After the council had organized Councilman Watson introduced the following order: "Ordered, that the City Council of Boston unswervingly indorse the action of the President of the United States in his negotiations and dealings with the belligerent countries, and be it further

"Resolved, That any step he may deem necessary to take concerning the crisis now pending is emphatically indorsed by the council.

"Ordered: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President and the Congress of the United States."

The delivery of the Mayor's address took considerably more than an hour. He told of his efforts to secure to the Boston Elevated Railway Company just treatment and yet not allow the people to pay an added tax in the shape of a six-cent fare. The Mayor held that the steam and electric railroads were under duty bound to furnish the public with better service than they had been giving. He termed the crowding of the cars today "immoral."

Mayor Curley declared that the New Haven railroad could help present conditions materially by giving a 15-minute passenger train service during the "rush" hours of the day on the Shawmut branch and on the Midland division. He said that would give Dorchester people true rapid transit, something they do not have at present.

Then the Mayor declared State ownership as the alternative of adequate service for the public. His address ran in part as follows:

"The year 1914-15, despite extraordinary efforts upon my part, terminated with a deficit of \$69,664.79, while the year 1915-16 ended with a surplus unexpended of \$273,708.41. The fiscal year 1916-17 terminated, despite increased cost of substantially every commodity, including wages, with an unexpended balance available for use during the present year of \$1,182,721.64.

"It is gratifying to know that, despite a more generous policy in the matter of mothers' aid, our tax rate is lower than any other city of 50,000 inhabitants and that indications are excellent for a further reduction this year.

"Expenditures under the Mothers Aid Law have increased from \$50,000 in 1913 to \$354,419.97 in 1916.

"The City of Boston in 1916 appropriated \$290,000 for the purpose of establishing a park in the territory bounded by Morton, Stillman and Cross streets, but in reality for the wiping out of an undesirable section.

"It is my purpose to recommend in

the budget, and I trust the Council will approve, an increase in the minimum wage paid laborers to \$2.75 per day, mechanics to \$4 per day, and the women who clean the municipal buildings to \$10 per week, with a sliding scale and an equitable minimum and maximum for all other employees. A reasonable increase in the minimum for policemen and firemen will be included in the budget.

"That an opportunity may be afforded the policemen and firemen to become better acquainted with their families. I have recommended the adoption of one day leave of absence in each eight days for policemen, and a 12-hour leave of absence during the night time once each week to men in the Fire Department.

"The automobile service of the city has reached the stage where a central garage, with a call system, is most economical, and I commend to your consideration its establishment.

"The present system of collecting ashes and garbage by contract neither meets nor merits public approval, and while the contract system may be continued on ashes and combustible waste, public interest requires a more frequent and less uncertain removal of garbage, and I accordingly recommend the substitution of day labor for contract removal of garbage.

"One year ago I submitted to the City Council the annual appropriation bill in complete segregated form, and in order that it might have a full and fair trial, detailed estimates were furnished by all departments, covering some 3600 items, the major portion of which was for pay rolls.

"I am of the opinion that the great bulk of materials and supplies used by the city can be standardized so that quality and economy may be obtained through a central purchasing agent.

"I believe that the city should pay its invoices more promptly and take advantage of cash discounts for 10-day payments when offered. This would necessitate the payment to merchants by check to be mailed instead of the present method which requires each creditor to call in person or to send an agent to City Hall to collect the amounts due.

"During the present year some 150 conventions are scheduled, the more important among which are those of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the American Foundrymen's Association, which, while they represent an expenditure of public money, are a benefit to every line of industry sufficient to justify reasonable and proper expenditures for their entertainment.

"The possibility of an early declaration of peace abroad presents a splendid opportunity for the industrial, commercial and social development of our Commonwealth, provided an international exposition is held at Boston in connection with the Pilgrim tercentenary.

"The amount of dependent aid has risen from \$144,180.80 in 1914 to \$226,850.76 in 1916; and in all probability this will materially increase from year to year.

"The high pressure system, the installment of which has been a subject of discussion for 20 years, and upon which work has been performed during the past five years, should be completed at the earliest possible date.

"Contracts have been awarded for construction of the Strandway park and sewerage works at an estimated cost of \$800,000 as a result of which an area of more than 2,000,000 square feet made available for park purposes which upon completion will be the finest salt-water park in America.

"The necessity for substituting permanent paving for macadam roadways throughout the park system presents a problem the solution of which should not be delayed. It has been estimated by the Park and Recreation Department that permanent paving from the Newton line to Charlesgate East would cost approximately \$200,000; but this would result in the completion of an important radial highway connecting two important centers.

"It is my earnest desire that the broad and generous policy with reference to park improvements now in operation be continued, and I commend to your consideration the completion of the Ripley Playground at Dorchester, at a cost of \$20,000, the completion of the "Greeting" at Franklin Park, and the improvement of the following playgrounds: Tenean Beach Playground, \$88,600; Eagle Hill Reservoir, East Boston, \$80,000; Roslindale Playground, \$20,000; Billings Field, \$20,000; Smith's Pond Playground, \$20,000; Rogers Park Playground, \$26,025; Norfolk Street Playground, Dorchester, \$14,265; Mystic Playground, Charlestown, \$12,550; Cottage Street Playground, East Boston, \$5700; Tyler Street Playground, city proper, \$3450; Marcella Street Playground, \$4500; William Euclid Playground, \$1850.

"During the past year the Street Laying Out Department has undertaken street improvements of lasting benefit to the city. From the standpoint of money expenditure the largest single undertaking of the board was the widening of Hyde Park Avenue, in Hyde Park. Perhaps the most beneficial general public improvement ordered during the year was the widening of Chelsea Street, Charlestown, between City Square and Bunker Hill Street, at an estimated cost of \$450,000. The completion of the widening of Chauncy Street should be undertaken this year.

"The total estimated cost of the improvements planned is \$1,250,000. During the past three years this department has had \$800,000 a year for highway improvements—the most liberal allowance, within the debt limit, in many years.

"Despite the opinion prevailing in many circles that the building laws have been too rigidly enforced, the fact remains that the total amount of building operations during the past year is in excess of \$34,000,000.

"The most important work accomplished during 1916 in the Public

Works Department has unquestionably been the adoption of definite types of paving in highway construction.

"A conference of experts, consisting of the leading authorities of Massachusetts in the matter of street construction, determined on various types of permanent paving and the program as recommended by them has been pursued. It will be necessary, however, to reduce the unit quantities of work so that they shall not exceed \$100,000, stipulating in the contracts completion within 60 days.

"The trucking of railroad and steamship represents about 85 per cent of the total teaming traffic. Under the circumstances, as pointed out above, it is important that all thoroughfares between the two railroad stations, North and South, be constructed with a durable surface, with concrete base, and that permanent construction continue from the center established in 1916.

"The importance of consolidating the at present divided activities of the Public Works Department, with a view to the reduction of overhead charges in supervision and maintenance, when adopted, should represent a considerable saving to the city.

"The extension of the water mains in the various districts due to street development and building operations called for the laying of: 6800 feet of 8 to 16-inch pipe, inclusive, city proper; 5600 feet of 8 to 12-inch pipe, inclusive, Roxbury; 21,800 feet of 8 to 12-inch pipe, inclusive, Dorchester; 20,700 feet of 8 to 12-inch pipe, inclusive, West Roxbury; 5700 feet of 8 to 12-inch pipe, inclusive, Hyde Park; 7000 feet of 8 to 12-inch pipe, inclusive, Brighton; 1400 feet of 8 to 12-inch pipe, inclusive, South Boston; 1150 feet of 8 to 12-inch pipe, inclusive, East Boston; a total of 70,150 feet or 13.3 miles of pipe extension.

"In addition to this work the department force has relocated and regulated practically 5000 feet of pipe from 9 inches to 30 inches in diameter in South Boston, due to subway operations.

"Boulevard lamps have been installed on Canal Street and at City Square, Charlestown, during the year. During 1917 provision has been made for the location of 43 boulevard lamps on Meridian Street, East Boston; 47 boulevard lamps on Columbia Road, and 35 boulevard lamps on Hanover Street.

"A start will be made on the covering in of several of the important brook channels, such as the Roslindale main brook, Shepard brook in Brighton, Business and Barry streets, Hyde Park, and Oakland Brook, Dorchester.

"The problem of better street railway passenger transportation has become so acute, owing to the overcrowding of cars to the point of immorality, that a special commission appointed by his Excellency the Governor has been considering the subject during the past year.

"I appeared as Mayor of the city before that commission in opposition to special taxation in the form of a six-cent fare.

"I appreciate that considerable time may elapse before the recommendations of the special commission are accepted and adopted, and pending their acceptance and adoption it is my purpose to submit a resolution which I trust you will support which may furnish some small measure of relief to a long-suffering public.

"The resolution I propose is addressed to the Public Service Commission demanding that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company be required to establish at once 15-minute passenger service on the Shawmut Branch and Midland Division, in order that the great Dorchester section receive relief; also that the Boston Elevated Railway Company be required to provide additional car service on all surface lines.

"The street and steam railroad companies operating through Boston derive their right to conduct business from a charter granted to them by the State, and either the roads must supply adequate passenger transportation themselves, or it becomes the duty of the State to take over the ownership and operation of the street and steam railroads in the State.

"During the past three years large sums have been expended for municipal improvements, and loans authorized but not issued represent today \$1,189,000 as against loans authorized but not issued Jan. 31, 1914, of \$3,774,500, yet, despite this extraordinary reduction in authorized loans, the net city debt during the past year shows an actual decrease of \$805,467.71.

"The net city debt has been reduced \$1,496,553.50; the net county debt has been reduced \$30,227, and the net water debt has been reduced \$148,183.58, or a total reduction in the net debt of the city of \$2,019,967.08, during the past three years.

"The tax rate in 1916 was reduced from \$18 to \$17.80 per thousand, or a rate lower than that of any large city in the State, which the exception of Springfield, whose rate is equal, an accomplishment which, in view of public demands for larger and more extended municipal service, is most gratifying; and despite the decrease in the tax rate, the estimated debt incurring power for the present year is \$3,447,401.49.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON ADAMSON BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Interstate Commerce Committee today agreed to report favorably at once the new Adamson Eight-Hour Bill "with amendments." Whether the strike prevention, attacked by railroad brotherhoods, was retained, committee men refused to say prior to the convening of the House.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

George P. Drury, chairman of the House Committee on Taxation of the Legislature, will speak on the income tax before the members of the Business Women's Club on Wednesday evening, at the clubhouse.

GERMAN CREWS IN BOSTON ARE TAKEN IN CHARGE

(Continued from page one)

kind. This request was referred to Henry J. Skeffington, commissioner of immigration in Boston, who has wired to Washington for instructions.

On the receipt of orders from Washington today one official from the immigration office was sent to each of the German and Austrian vessels to serve with the customs guards and policemen on duty there. One officer was sent to the Quincy House to assume custody of the 15 officers of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie who took quarters at the hotel for the present. Of the crew 70 members are held at the immigration station. In an address to them today Capt. Charles Polack counseled the sailors to be patient, as Government officials were doing everything possible for them.

Boston policemen who are serving as deputy United States marshals on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie have been divided into three watches, with 24 men and two sergeants to a watch. The possibility of calling marines from the Charlestown Navy Yard to relieve the policemen of this duty will not occur unless present orders are rescinded.

This morning about 100 former members of the crew of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie called to remove their baggage. These men have been employed on shore for some months, but have never removed all their belongings from the ship. Accompanied by a policeman each man was allowed to secure his baggage, and after inspection by the customs guards he was allowed to return to work.

Reports that the officers and crew of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie tried to disable the ship by removing valves and other parts of the engines and machinery prior to their removal from the vessel Saturday were denied by Government officials today. It is stated that the low water in the boilers was the result of the excitement which prevailed on board Saturday and the failure to order a supply of fresh water. This water supply was provided yesterday and a civilians' crew of engineers and others now have the machinery and engines in full working order.

United States Marshal John J. Mitchell today issued the following statement regarding the condition of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie when he took over command of the vessel: "Further examination of the ship seems to indicate that the German officers and crew on board the Kronprinzessin Cecilie intended to turn the vessel over to the Federal authorities in good faith. There is no reason why the missing valves could not have been taken out any time since the arrival of the ship in Boston Harbor in November, 1914.

"The boilers were not necessary for use while the ship lay at her dock at East Boston. I am of the opinion, therefore, that there was no intent on the part of the officers of the crew to injure the Cecilie or to prevent her being used in case it might be necessary for the Federal Government to take her over."

The Collector of the Port Edmund Billings, returned from Florida yesterday, and in Washington he conferred with officials of the Treasury Department. His first act on reaching Boston yesterday was to order a heavy squad of customs guards and Boston policemen thrown around the interned vessels. This action was taken, it was stated, pending further orders from Washington.

Capt. Chas. R. Tuckett, commanding the customs guards, changed his 76 regular guards from three shifts every 24 hours to two shifts, and 80 odd immigration inspectors also are on duty. In addition, a Navy cutter, revenue cutter, customs patrol launch, and two police boats were ordered to maintain a steady patrol in the outer harbor. Arrangements also were made with the Boston Police Department for extra police on the water front.

If an order to seize the self-interested vessels is received, Collector of the Port Billings states that he will call on the commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard for a force of marines. He says that the commandant has already received orders from Washington to cooperate in such a case, and in addition the customs guards and Boston police are available.

As soon as it was known in Boston Saturday that the United States had decided to sever diplomatic relations with Germany, United States District Attorney George W. Anderson of Boston immediately got in touch with Governor McCall, the heads of the Massachusetts and Boston police, customs officials, and the United States marshal. At the close of the conferences late Saturday afternoon, Mr. Anderson made the following statement:

"The different Federal officers in Boston have been conferring this afternoon regarding what precautions will be taken to maintain peace and order in this district. I have talked with Governor McCall and the heads of the State and Boston police regarding this matter. The conference held today was with the view of preventing unlawful action by irresponsible persons. At the present time the only question involved is a civil one."

Lieutenant-Commander L. J. Wallace of the Hingham Naval Magazine received a report from the Navy Department yesterday notifying him that Congress had appropriated \$53,000 to increase the magazine to a size that would make it the largest in the United States at this time. The guards at the magazine were increased yesterday, and Company K Fifth Regiment, M. N. G., is mobilized at the Hingham Armory for whatever action may be ordered from Washington.

At the Fore River ship yards in Quincy the number of guards was increased, and the full electric light



BENJAMIN CHAPIN
At the White House as Lincoln

'I Had a Strange Dream Last Night'

President Lincoln tells of his dream about Fort Sumter in the vividly dramatic monologue

"Lincoln"

Written, Produced, Impersonated by

Benjamin Chapin

Justly Known as "The Lincoln Man," because he

"Looks"— "Just
"Acts"— "Like
"Talks"— "Like
"Laughs"— "Like
"Twinkles"— "Lincoln"

So Say Those Who Knew Lincoln

Mr. Chapin is to Appear Once More as "Lincoln" at

Tremont Temple

Tuesday Evening, February 6 Afternoon at 3:30
Evening at 8:15

Get Ready for His Birthday by Learning to

"Know Lincoln" Better

NOTE—As Mr. Chapin is devoting himself to his great motion picture enterprise, "The Lincoln Cycle of Photographs" in which he is to appear throughout as Abraham Lincoln—this may be your last opportunity to hear him as "The Lincoln Man." After this lecture and monologue impersonation Mr. Chapin will give a private showing of one section of this cycle—no part of which has been given a public showing. The audience attending in the afternoon and evening of February 6th will be invited to stay for this private showing.

equipment of the plant was operated all night. Reserve police officers have been placed on duty inside the plant. There are now in the course of construction at the Fore River yards 26 submarines and eight torpedo boat destroyers.

Guards at the several State armories were increased yesterday, and certain manufacturing plants added additional watchmen. At the Watertown Arsenal the resident guards were not strengthened, but the plant was closed to all visitors and no persons on business will be allowed in the plant unless accompanied by a guard.

Workmen of the General Electric Company of Lynn were put to work Saturday night on a rush order for high power flood lights for use in the New York harbor. Work was continued until last night when the full order was completed.

Support to the President in any course he may take as the result of the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany was voted today by Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood and the Cambridge City Council. The council voted for a new flag for the city hall and decided to have all city flags raised as long as the present situation continues.

President Wilson was sent the following telegram by the executive committee of the Massachusetts Branch of the Bohemian National Alliance, after the committee held a meeting at 129 Old Harbor Street, South Boston, yesterday:

"All Bohemians in the State of Massachusetts approve of your move in this present crisis. We are prepared to back you with a regiment should hostilities begin."

(Signed) "JOHN BRUNSWICK."

Preparations for mobilizing the Naval Militia of the several states were carefully prepared last summer, and it is learned that the Naval Militia in Massachusetts is ready for action in case an order for mobilization is received. The Massachusetts force was assigned to the Kearsarge and the Virginia some time ago, and the Naval Militia of 23 states, the District of Columbia and Territory of Hawaii, amounting in all to about 15,000 officers and men, were assigned to 32 ships in the reserve fleet.

Orders were received by the Boston Metropolitan chapter of the American Red Cross from Washington yesterday that make immediate preparations for special committees on finance, supplies, packing and shipping, motor, publicity and information. The orders indicated that the same instructions were sent to chapters throughout the United States.

At a meeting of the executive committee yesterday the following committees were appointed: Scope and plans, John B. Moors (chairman), A. C. Ratchesky and Mrs. W. H. Lathrop; finance, Walter C. Baylies; education and hospital, Dr. Richard G. Wadsworth; garments and supplies, Miss L. H. Newell; packing and shipping, J. F. McElwain; motor service, Mrs. F. S. Mead; cooperation, Mrs. J. Randolph Colledge Jr.; publicity and information, F. W. Stearns.

As soon as the instructions were received the Essex County chapter of the American Red Cross organized a finance committee and arrangements for headquarters in Beverly were completed. Gen. F. H. Atherton is chairman of the Essex County branch and Miss Louisa P. Loring is secretary. The Gloucester branch, Miss Loring states, began active preparations Saturday.

John L. Saltonstall and John F. Moors called on Governor McCall today to increase the membership and efficiency of the Massachusetts chapter. Governor McCall, who is president ex-officio of the Massachusetts branch, has asked Charles R. Nutter to act as secretary. David F. Kent, John J. Cosgrove, and John E. Winslow, representing the Army and Navy Union, called on Governor McCall today and tendered the services of their organization.

Pledges of support to the President were passed by many organizations in Boston yesterday, and a great many ministers called on the people to support the President of the United States

in the present crisis. At a meeting of 300 delegates of the Boston Central Labor Union resolutions were passed pledging the support of the 80,000 members to the President. Boston Lodge No. 10, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Ninth Regiment Associates sent pledges of their support, and arrangements have been made for other meetings to take similar action.

Citizens of Gloucester have organized a committee to form a coast patrol squadron among the fishermen and yachtsmen of that community. President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University yesterday sent a telegram to Gen. H. L. Scott, chief of staff of the War Department, asking for immediate amendments to permit the establishment of a reserve officers training unit at Harvard at once. Instructions were sent in response to the telegrams through the mails.

In an address in Newton last night Samuel J. Elder, senior counsel for the United States before the Hague Tribunal in the North Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration with Great Britain, said that the entry of the United States into the war on the side of the Entente Allies would mean the formation of alliances to secure lasting peace and protection for the rights of small nations.

Another organization in Boston to pledge its support to the President is the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which through its president, Charles F. Weed, telegraphed to President Wilson that it can be "counted upon to perform any work within its power that may be assigned to it."

Sailings to Continue

Boston Agents Say No Change Until They Receive Further Orders

Boston agents of overseas steamship lines continued today their policy of suppressing all information regarding the movements and cargoes of steamers in port but are unanimous in saying that the regular list of sailings will be continued until they receive further orders, according to John H. Thomas, Boston agent of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

Steamers in Boston harbor today include the British steamer Canadian, expected to sail for Liverpool the last of the week; the British steamer Cambria, expected to sail for London about Wednesday; the British steamer Eurymachus, scheduled to sail for Alexandria and Marseilles in about a week; the British steamer Clan Robertson, expected to sail for Baltimore to discharge a cargo of manganese ore and to receive further orders there; the British steamer Clan Macdonnell is also nearly ready to sail for Baltimore; the only Norwegian steamer, the Johan Ludvig Mowinkel, is expected to sail to Norfolk to receive orders for future action.

New Haven Asks Protection

The New Haven Railroad has made application to the governors of the three states through which its rails run for protection against any attempt on the part of irresponsible people to damage the road or freight. Governor McCall was asked for protection principally for the terminals in this city, where large amounts of goods are stored.

Special stress was made in the note to Governor Holcomb of Connecticut regarding the bridges across the Connecticut River at Saybrook, the Thames at New London and the Hoosatic.

Since the news of a diplomatic break with Germany was announced, extra guards have patrolled all bridges and embankments of the railroad and a special guard has been placed around all terminal sheds and storehouses.

Women Offer Services

Governor McCall has received the following communication from Mrs. Barrett Wendell of Boston, president of the Massachusetts branch for women of the National Aid Society for American Preparedness:

"The Special Aid Society has on its lists between 5000 and 6000 women in Massachusetts, who are registered for

service to the State in time of emergency.

"In Germany and Italy before the war and now in England every woman is registered for service, and even in times of peace it is of real importance to have this done.

"Our society with a large central office is equipped and ready to undertake this service for the State. Will Your Excellency make this fact known, in any public statement, that all women wishing to give their services or to find out what training can be given by other societies can register and can be given this information at 601 Boylston Street."

Naval Force Enrollment

Men wishing to enroll in the United States Naval Reserve force, classes 2, 4, 5 and 6, are admitted today to the office at the Charlestown Navy Yard, where those classes are registered. Preliminary work for enrollment was finished last week and today arrangements have been made so that an orderly visit the main gate to the yard every half hour to take applicants into the office. Eligibles for the Naval Reserve, the Naval Coast Defensive Reserve, the Naval Reserve Flying Corps and the Volunteer Naval Reserve are included in these classes. Former service men should apply at the Navy recruiting station on Tremont Street.

State House Is Guarded

In addition to the regular watchmen at the State House, 10 men were stationed as guards this morning, according to Sergeant-at-Arms Pedrick. Most of the men are posted outside near the various entrances, while others patrol the corridors.

Mr. Pedrick said that most of the extra men were recruited from the ranks of the State Police, and Deputy George C. Neal corroborated this, saying that some of his men were detailed to such duty. All visitors are subjected to scrutiny.

Sergeant-at-Arms Pedrick said: "I have done everything possible to protect the State House in any possible event. There are 10 extra men on guard in and about the State House, some of them from the State police, and their orders are to remain on guard indefinitely."

Senator James E. MacPherson of Framingham called on the Adjutant-General yesterday at his own request, and assured him that if the mobilization of the State troops were called for the Committee on Military Affairs stood ready to expedite any bill furnishing an appropriation for such call.

AMUSEMENTS

JORDAN HALL
WEDNESDAY EVE. FEB. 7, AT 8:15
M. GEORGES LONGY
Mlle. RENEE

First of two Special Concerts, presenting works of JEAN RUSS
MRS. LITTLEFIELD, Soprano MRS. HALL, Soprano
MISS MARSHALL, Violin MR. HUMPHREY, Organ
AMERICAN STRING QUARTET PLAYERS
from Boston Symphony Orchestra
Second Concert Wednesday Eve., March 21
Presenting Works of
CHARLES MARTIN Loeffler
Tickets \$4, \$3, \$2.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c. This price includes 2 tickets, one for each concert.

School of Expression

S. S. CERRY, Ph. D., Litt. D., Principal
A course in dramatic readings for the endowment fund. Three recitations by
MRS. JOHN C. FETZER
THE HOUSE OF RIMMON, Feb. 6th, 8 P.M.
THE MIRROR, Feb. 12th, 8 P.M.
THE SHEPHERD, Feb. 20th, 8 P.M.
A Foot's Outlook on Life, Feb. 28th, 8 P.M.
by Dennis A. McCarthy
Single tickets 50c. Season tickets \$1.50.

JORDAN HALL

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, AT 8:15
SONG RECITAL

MR. and MRS. Maynard

RO

SAFE CONDUCT NOT EXTENDED TO BERNSTORFF

Severing of Diplomatic Relations by President Wilson Leaves Germany's Washington Affairs With Swiss Embassy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Almost simultaneously with the opening of the President's address in Congress Saturday afternoon Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, received his passport. The details of his departure from the United States are expected to be announced momentarily. The passport included in its terms the entire personnel of the embassy. Safe conduct for the party across the Atlantic was not mentioned in any way.

Arrangements for departure were placed by the retiring Ambassador in the hands of the Swiss Minister, Dr. Paul Ritter, who immediately conferred at the State Department with Assistant Secretary Phillips. The affairs of Germany in the United States are now being administered through the Swiss embassy.

Lester H. Woolsey, Assistant Solicitor in the State Department, who is attached to Secretary Lansing's office, handed Ambassador von Bernstorff his passport just before 2 p. m. Saturday, thus terminating an official capacity which the Count has held in this country since Dec. 30, 1908. Mr. Woolsey also handed the Count a note from Secretary Lansing acknowledging receipt of the German note of Jan. 31, which told of the new submarine policy of the German Government. The note from the Secretary also included the main portions of the President's address to Congress.

Receipt of the passport, while in no manner a surprise to Count von Bernstorff, visibly affected him. These final papers were delivered in the red parlor of the German embassy. Solicitor Woolsey was asked by the Ambassador regarding safe conduct, but no immediate information was to be had on that subject.

For many years it has been a custom of the State Department to deliver passports through the services of Eddie Savoy, a messenger to the Secretary of State. Saturday, anticipating the likelihood of his being called upon again to perform this solemn duty, the messenger came to the department dressed for the occasion, but Solicitor Woolsey was selected in his stead.

Not until Mr. Woolsey had reached the embassy did the Ambassador receive official notice of the decision of the President to hand him his passport and to recall Ambassador Gerard from Berlin. On learning unofficially of this decision, however, he called Dr. Ritter from the Swiss embassy for a conference at which it was arranged that the affairs of the German Government would be handled through officials of the Swiss Government upon the actual termination of diplomatic relations. Dr. Ritter also was requested to do what he could toward arranging safe conduct for the party.

In accordance with the usual courtesy extended to an Ambassador retiring from the United States under stress of circumstances, the protection of secret service men has been afforded the German official party during the remainder of their stay in this country. In charge of this secret service force is William Nye, who conferred with the Ambassador on the subject.

Immediately upon receiving his passport the Count said: "It is the first experience of the kind that I have had in my life. I know absolutely nothing about my own affairs or German affairs in the future. I am now without any official position, but am a private citizen. I am finished with politics for the rest of my life."

Sunday the Ambassador denied himself to all but personal friends and diplomats from other nations, many of whom took the opportunity to call and pay their respects.

The note from the State Department accompanying the passport to the Ambassador was as follows:

"The Secretary of State, to the German Ambassador:

"Department of State, Feb. 3, 1917.

"Excellency—In acknowledging the note with accompanying memoranda which you delivered into my hands on the afternoon of Jan. 31, and which announced the purpose of your Government as to future conduct of submarine warfare, I would direct your attention to the following statements appearing in the correspondence which has passed between the Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government in regard to submarine warfare."

"Then follow the quotations used by the President in addressing Congress, concluding with the memorandum accompanying the German note of Jan. 31, giving notice of unrestricted naval warfare."

"In view of this declaration," concludes the note handed the Ambassador, "which withdraws suddenly and without prior intimation the solemn assurance given in the Imperial Government's note of May 4, 1916, this Government has no alternative consistent with the dignity and honor of the United States but to take the course which it explicitly announced in its note of April 18, 1916, it would take in the event that the Imperial Government did not declare and effect an amendment of the methods of submarine warfare then employed, and to which the Imperial Government now purpose again to resort."

"The President has therefore directed me to announce to Your Excellency that all diplomatic relations between the United States and the Ger-

man Empire are severed, and that the American Ambassador at Berlin will be immediately withdrawn, and in accordance with such announcement to deliver to Your Excellency your passport.

"I have the honor to be Your Excellency's obedient servant.

"ROBERT LANSING."

NO EUROPEAN ALLIANCE TO BE CONSIDERED

(Continued from page one)

war zone established by the German Government is confined to a definite area, the announcement that all vessels which enter that zone will be sunk, is taken virtually to mean that all Atlantic coast shipping on this side, except to South and Central American ports, will be stopped. Because of the purely domestic motive that has actuated the President, and because the Allies fully understand his position, they view the break with complacency so far as its political significance is concerned, and are merely looking on, as it were, while openly showing their delight at the discomfiture of their enemy.

It is pointed out, too, that it does not necessarily follow that war will result from the breaking of relations. Those who have gone so far beyond the President's message as to hear the sounds of distant drum beats and bombardments, base their conjectures entirely upon the fact that "previously a break between major nations has inevitably resulted in war." It is pointed out by those of a more optimistic thought that if any one thing has been found to be reliable in the experience of the past two and one-half years, it has been precedent. Nearly every rule and convention governing the relations of nations has been cast aside in the European war, so that it is set forth that it does not necessarily follow that war must result from the act of the President in sending Count Bernstorff home.

Throughout the progress of the war the President has refused to make the issues between this Government and one belligerent any part or parcel of the negotiations with the other. His friends now declare, in the light of his address Saturday, that although he was forced by circumstances to break relations with one belligerent, he has, since the beginning of the war, neither by word nor deed, indicated his leaning to one side or the other.

This estimate is nowhere more clearly seen in any part of the capital than at the embassies and the legations. The President has insisted that, no matter what the exigencies of war may be, the rights of neutrals to unrestricted trade with the other are not to be abridged, and he has contended for that observance of international law with respect to the treatment of neutrals by belligerents whereby ships and cargoes that may be subject to seizure or suspicion shall be finally disposed of by Admiralty Court action, as the law requires. The Entente, in the purpose to keep all shipments from reaching their enemy, indirectly have applied the doctrine that ultimate destination alone can be taken into consideration by them, although a shipment from the United States to a neutral might appear to be regular. The right to enjoy the freedom of the seas and the right of the United States to trade with both belligerents never have been given up.

By common consent there is no denying that the situation of the United States is critical, but it is insisted that there is no reason why the country should not join the President in "refusing to believe that the German authorities will do in fact what they have warned us they feel at liberty to do."

Because of the President's declaration that if an overt act occurs in which citizens of this country shall be sacrificed in the carrying out of the German policy he will ask Congress for authority to use any means to defend the rights of the United States. There has been much concern over the reports of the sinking of the Housatonic.

Early Sunday the State Department received from Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador at London, confirmation of the reported sinking of the United States freighter by a German submarine. Mr. Page merely forwarded, however, the formal announcement of the British Admiralty, which stated that the ship had been torpedoed, and that all on board had been saved by a British vessel.

There was nothing in the report to show that the vessel, which admittedly carried contraband, was sunk without warning.

Inasmuch as all on board had opportunity to escape, it is assumed that warning was given, although officials here realize that in the circumstances of this case the final clash possibly may come.

For that reason Ambassador Page was directed to proceed without delay to collect from the survivors, as soon as they reach port, affidavits setting forth precisely what happened.

A report from Consul Stevens at Plymouth says that the Housatonic was loaded with wheat consigned to the British Government, and that she was sunk after the crew of 27 had been removed by the submarine. The crew were towed, he says, 90 minutes when the submarine signaled a British patrol boat, which took the crew ashore.

The Philadelphia, of the American Line, was due at Liverpool on Sunday. Rumors that she has been attacked are unconfirmed.

EVERETT OFFER TO RETIRE

EVERETT, Mass.—Capt. John H. Brown, who has served in the Everett Police Department for more than 32 years, has applied for retirement on a pension, to take effect March 1. He has been a captain of police for 17 years.

PEOPLE STAND LOYALLY BY THE PRESIDENT

White House Deluged With Telegrams From All Parts of the Country Commending Him for His Firm Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States, as represented in telegrams received in such number at the White House that no attempt has been made yet to count them, indorses the President in his action of Saturday in defense of international law and the freedom of the seas. The clerks who have had the task of reading these messages say they are the most remarkable that have ever come to the Executive Mansion concerning an international question.

Every Governor, they say, pledges his support, and from every class of people offers of support come. The response seems to have been spontaneous.

Telegrams from theaters all over the country announced concerted action toward arousing patriotism by requesting the audience to join with the actors in singing "The Star Spangled Banner" after each performance.

Mingled with this they have many telegrams expressing a profound hope that the President may yet find a way to avert actual war between the United States and Germany.

A message from Jane Addams, famous Hull House worker, urged a league of neutrals to attempt to restore reason to the Imperial Government, and prevent the carrying out of the ruthless submarine warfare.

The first stories of the address made to Congress had been on the telephone wires just long enough to allow the newspapers throughout the country to issue editions when the flood of telegrams commending the President's course began pouring into Washington.

Since Saturday night every entrance to the White House grounds has been guarded, and none is allowed to enter without a pass. The same is true of the State, War and Navy buildings. It is explained that these measures are merely precautionary and customary when events of the kind take place.

At the State, War and Navy buildings all doors were closed except the main entrance on Pennsylvania Avenue. A dozen uniformed watchmen were at the front door to halt all visitors. Only those bearing passes were permitted to enter, and then only after the closest scrutiny.

Cards of admittance were issued to all officials and clerks of those departments and to newspaper men accredited by their papers to the State, War and Navy departments.

The only departure from the rule was made in behalf of a delegation from Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, which called on Secretary Baker Sunday morning, and members of this delegation were only admitted after attaching cards to their overcoats, and then they were accompanied to Secretary Baker's office by a guard, or watchman.

Extra guards were on duty at the United States Treasury Sunday. These guards were put on Saturday night and will remain on duty for an indefinite period. Officials of subtreasuries and mints throughout the country have been ordered to take summary precautions.

Bryan Opposes War

Urges Americans to Avoid Dangers on Belligerent Ships

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an address to the American people, William Jennings Bryan urges the United States not to take part in the war. He advises, as a means to avoid an open break with Germany, that Americans refrain from taking passage on belligerent ships, and that United States vessels keep clear of the danger zone. He says:

"The President, in his noble appeal to the belligerents, has asked that they forget the bitterness engendered by the killing of more than 6,000,000 of human beings and the expenditure of more than \$50,000,000,000 in money, and come together in an honorable peace. If we can expect such an exhibition of virtue by them, are we not in duty bound to measure up to the standard which we have set for them?"

"There are several alternatives from which to choose.

"First—We can postpone until the war is over the settlement of any dispute which cannot now be settled by peaceful means.

"Second—We can keep American citizens of belligerent ships.

"Third—We can refuse clearance to ships of the United States and other neutral countries carrying contraband and passengers on the same ship.

"Fourth—We can withdraw protection from American citizens who are willing to jeopardize the Nation's peace by traveling as seamen with contraband on American or neutral vessels.

"Fifth—We can, if necessary, keep all American vessels out of the danger zone for the present, just as the Mayor of a city keeps citizens in their homes when a mob is in possession of the street.

"Sixth—Congress, which has exclusive power to declare war, can submit the declaration to a referendum vote, making exception in case of actual invasion.

"We cannot depend upon precedent to meet an unprecedented situation.

Other alternatives are likely to be proposed.

"The most important thing is that the officials at Washington shall know that the people at home protest against entering this war on either side, with its frightful expenditures of blood and treasure; that they are not willing to send American soldiers across the Atlantic to march under the banner of any European monarch, or die on European soil in the settlement of European quarrels, and that they are not willing to surrender the opportunity to render a supreme service to the world as a friend to all and peacemaker when peace is possible.

"Wire immediately to the President, your senators and your congressmen. A cent now may save many dollars in taxation, and possibly a son."

Germans Pledge Loyalty

Rally to the Standard of the President Unanimous in New York

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The rally of German-American propagandists, business men and professional men to the support of President Wilson has been well nigh unanimous and spontaneous. Many express the hope that war may still be avoided and the crisis passed without more than a temporary break. Some of them are indignant at the force which they thought had brought on the crisis.

Henry A. Weissmann, president of the German-American Alliance, said: "I have confidence in the President's desire to maintain peace. If war comes we will all run to our country's defense."

Herman A. Metz said: "It behooves everybody else, including Roosevelt and Choate, to let the President do the talking. It's up to everybody to back the President. It's his job and nobody's else."

Dr. Andrew von Grimm, president of the Federation of Austro-Hungarians in America, said: "I believe that whatever President Wilson does is all right. I am an American first. There is no doubt about it, the American citizens of German and Austro-Hungarian extraction will be absolutely loyal."

Louis N. Hammerling, president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, representing 467 publications, sent a telegram to President Wilson, pledging the support of his association. The papers represented by Mr. Hammerling have been, up to the time of America's break with Germany, variously aligned in sympathy for the different European belligerents.

George Sylvester Viereck, editor of the Fatherland, a pro-German paper, said: "I hope that despite the break the President will be able to maintain peace. So far as I am concerned, I cannot be for Germany if my country is against her."

Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James, said: "I am very glad of it. It ought to have been done long ago."

Taft Proposes Conscription

Former President Says Now Is Time to Build Up Army

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Conscription to build up an army for the country's defense "now the war is on" and for the future as well, was advocated here by former President William H. Taft in an address on the League to Enforce Peace before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

"Stirred as the people are by enthusiasm," at the break with Germany, they would support a conscription measure, Mr. Taft believed, not only to meet the present situation, but "for the future after the war shall end."

President's Action Upheld

Maine German-American Alliance Affirms Loyalty

PORTLAND, Me.—President Wilson's act in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany was upheld by John A. Folwarty, vice-president of the German-American Alliance Society of Maine, in a statement given out yesterday.

"Now that the crisis has come," he said "it will be shown that German-Americans are for America first, that they always have been loyal and always will be loyal to the country in which they now live."

"It is my opinion that President Wilson is justified in every respect in taking the action he has in this decidedly serious situation. Our President has taken the only step possible under the circumstances."

Tact Required

New York Professor Advises Public Not to Denounce Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. Ellery C. Stowell, associate professor of international law at Columbia University, believes that the most difficult question of all in the present situation is the treatment of American citizens of German birth, parentage, or name.

"They will reflect our attitude toward them," he says. "If we expect them to stand loyally with us to resist Germany's violations of our rights, they will stand with us shoulder to shoulder; but if we curse them for the sins of their motherhood, in the bitterness of their hearts they will band themselves together and some of them will turn against their brothers who proved so ungenerous."

"It will be the severest blow of all to Germany to find that her actions in this country will support us against her, and it is a proper reply to her transgressions that she should have to drink this bitter cup to its last drop. I have always believed that the American people will be astounded by the

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CONSUL REPORTS WARNING GIVEN TO HOUSATONIC

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Late news of the details of the sinking of the United States merchant vessel Housatonic gives evidence that the attacking submarine acted within the international law. American Consul Stephens at Plymouth reported that warning was given and provision made for safety of the crew.

As the Housatonic was carrying contraband, any controversy over her destruction is expected to present no more serious an issue than a claim for monetary damages. If the consul's report is correct, the case apparently falls into the same category as that of the American ship William P. Frye, destroyed with a cargo of grain early in the war by a raider after her crew had been taken off.

News that a warning had been given and that the crew, which included several Americans, had been saved, caused distinct relief here. First fragmentary reports of the attack led to apprehension that the overt act which might mean hostilities actually had been committed.

The White House and State Department, however, have declined to form any opinion on incomplete evidence, and Consul Stephens' dispatch was made public without comment.

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WOMEN PRAISED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has received this letter from President Wilson, a letter which she says will exert a profound influence in all the states where bills for presidential suffrage are pending:

"My dear Mrs. Catt: May I not express to you and your organization, as well as to the women of North Dakota, my congratulation upon the passage by the Legislature of that State of a bill granting to the women of the State the right to vote for presidential electors and for municipal officers? As you know, I have a very real interest in the extension of the suffrage to the women, and I feel that every step in this direction should be applauded.

Cordially and sincerely yours, (Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

Filene's

Women's Bolivia Cloth Coats \$35

The women's shop keeps on supplying them. There are three styles; one loose and plain, a second semi-fitted, the third with the new plaits. They are lined down to the hem with peau de cygne.

— Gold, taupe, green, brown, peacock, black and navy blue.

Women's broadcloth coats, with deep plush collars—brown and black, \$15.

(Filene's—Mail orders filled—5th floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

PRESS OPINIONS ON DECISION OF UNITED STATES

Comments From England, France
and Italy Show Tendency to
Look for Great Effect on War
From America's Action

Approval generally marks the press comments in European countries on the United States' action in severing relations with the German Government. Below are given excerpts from editorials appearing in some of the leading newspapers.

The Times (London)
In an editorial entitled "The Turning Point in History," the Times says America may or may not be forced to draw the sword herself. While declining to speculate upon the possibility, the Times adds: "The supreme fact to which we confine our attention today is that by the severance of diplomatic relations with Berlin, America, the greatest of all the neutrals, has taken a definite stand against the spirit of barbarism which has animated Germany's whole conduct of the war."

The Daily Chronicle (London)
On the bearing of the Housatonic incident on the American decision the Daily Chronicle remarks: "Even if the German Government had not rushed into brutal action on the lines of its note, without even waiting for the American reply, this would be a case of studied insolence such as could scarcely be tolerated without apology ample enough to include the withdrawal of the note itself."
After remarking that if America and other states now neutral joined in the war such vestiges of respect for outside opinion as Germany has hitherto retained might disappear, the Daily Chronicle concludes by expressing its sincere appreciation of the great services rendered by Mr. Gerard and his staff on the British behalf during 30 most difficult months, and expressing regret that Mr. Hoover and his colleagues will have to cease their splendid work in Belgium.

The Daily News (London)
The Daily News considers the effect of America's decision in the war must, in any event, be great. It remarks on the possible contributions of ships and money if America intervened. If another year of hostilities were entered on, then America would have time to pour a vast reserve of men into the field, and that, with her own manpower relentlessly declining, Germany cannot afford to face the prospect.

La Liberté (Paris)
Commenting on the action of the United States in severing diplomatic relations with Germany, La Liberté declares that circumstances gave to Mr. Wilson's act an incontestable grandeur. History will say of President Wilson, the pacifist, it continues, that he was too proud, not to fight, but to give way and that, placed between solicitude for national honor and apprehension for the unknown consequences—perhaps formidable—he did not want a humiliating peace. His case resembles that of the King of the Belgians. Albert I might have been able to avoid the avalanche that menaced him, by resigning himself to a state of vassalage. No more than he, did Mr. Wilson think for a single instant of breaking his word and making his country an object of derision. The paper cautions the public against unmeasured hopes, saying: "Public opinion should not, however, indulge in unreserved expectations. A diplomatic rupture is not war. It is, perhaps, a step leading to it, but it is prudent not to anticipate. Let us limit ourselves to noting the great act of which we are the happy witnesses, because it vindicates humanity. It brings us, besides, a considerable moral support and very important economic help."
Let us not ask anything else for the moment. Let us turn our anxious regard toward neutrals, such as Spain, that are fighting for existence and to whom Mr. Wilson has just pointed out the road to follow.

La Presse (Paris)
La Presse says: "The Germans are decidedly bad psychologists. According to their own confession, they have unchained redoubled piracy with the sole object of impelling the neutrals to intervene more energetically in favor of a German peace. But here are the neutrals who resist the blackmail."
A rupture of diplomatic relations is not equivalent to a declaration of war, but under the present circumstances constitutes an action of exceptional gravity. By driving the United States to this extremity Germany has made sterile the pacific action of President Wilson.

If the words of Aristide Briand, characterizing as a war maneuver Germany's offer of peace, required confirmation, the events of today suffice for that. Now, what are the other neutrals going to do? Will they incline before Germany's menaces, or will they face her under the guide of the Star-Spangled Banner?

The Messaggero (Rome)
Regarding President Wilson's decision to sever relations with Germany, the Messaggero describes it as a

worse blow for Germany than the loss of a great battle. The President, it adds, has set an example to all neutrals.

Corriere d'Italia (Milan)
The Corriere d'Italia takes the view that Germany miscalculated as regarded the American move, which will have the effect of settling all neutrals against her.

Journal de Geneve (Geneva)
The Journal de Geneve, discussing the new difficulties raised for Switzerland by Germany's new submarine blockade and what it terms the illusory character of the provision for Switzerland to get supplies through the single port left open by Germany—Cette, in Southern France—says: "There is another means far more serious but more efficacious. It would be the conclusion of an accord between all the neutral nations of Europe and a unanimous declaration of war on that one of the belligerents which from and after a fixed date sank a neutral ship not engaged in contraband trade, but carrying provisions for a neutral country. That energetic measure would also have the advantage of putting an end to the war under better conditions and more quickly than all the diplomatic notes. But we know the proposition will not be even examined into, at least for the moment."

Cologne Gazette (Cologne)
"Wilson's action is regrettable," declared the Cologne Gazette. "But we are firmly decided to apply our full means of bringing victory and peace. If President Wilson's declaration means war—we are not deterred."

South American Press
Difference in Opinion on Attitude Toward United States

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (Monday)—An editorial in la Nacion today, typical of the preponderant opinion of South American newspapers, epitomized the statement of former Foreign Minister Muratore expressing hope that the United States will "be wise enough to avoid war"—implying that she can avoid hostilities if she wishes. The editorial was likewise typical in its intimation that the United States is responsible for the present situation, owing to its alleged attempt to monopolize the credit and prestige of peace-making. In pursuance with this attempt, the United States was charged with defeating the consolidation of neutrals which the A. B. C. nations proposed early in the war, and to the formation of which the United States at first pledged its aid. The aid was later withdrawn and the project fell through. Since that time the United States is held to have acted alone—and on many occasions in such a way as to be directly opposed to South America's wishes in the matter.

The editorial expressed the belief that the United States "was now alone." That expression was taken as belief that South America would not join the United States. La Nacion's influential position and the accuracy of its previous statements as to Argentina's attitude, coupled with its usual reticence and deliberation in editorial expression, make this direct statement most significant.

The newspaper's editorial continued: "It is not for us to decide which nation was responsible for the present situation. History will decide. But Germany and the Allies are both descending most dangerous slopes toward depopulation of the world. Inexorable winds are pulling the United States into the struggle." La Nacion praised President Wilson's intentions, but added "if the United States is involved, the last hope of universal peace disappears."
Disagreeing with la Nacion, the Buenos Aires Diaro Ilustrado declared today: "Our only hope is that war will not come to South America, or that there be a resurrection of the peace union. It may be said that Germany has declared war on the entire world. We assume the United States will ask South America's support, and we believe no republic will refuse."
Dispatches from Rio de Janeiro today said the council of ministers was to meet this afternoon to prepare Brazil's answer to Germany. El Comercio, a leading newspaper there, predicted Brazil would join with the United States. "The German threat is a devil's plan of blind piracy," its editorial asserted. "It is the last gasp of a madman. It was an extraordinary response to the power (meaning the United States) which is trying to benefit Germany. The war is spreading throughout the world—but there should be satisfaction in the thought that such a spread hastens the end of the conflict."

FORMER SECRETARY OF WAR OFFERS AID

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the telegrams that came to President Wilson Sunday was from Lindley M. Garrison of New York, who resigned as Secretary of War in the Wilson Cabinet because of differences with the President over the organization of a national army and the independence provision of the Philippine Government Bill. Mr. Garrison's telegram was dated Philadelphia and read as follows: "If I can be of any service in any way I shall be pleased to have you call on me."

LUMBER TEAMSTERS MEET
Lumber Teamsters Union, Local 369, met yesterday and voted to hold a special meeting at Wells Memorial Building on Sunday, Feb. 11, to vote, if necessary, on the question of declaring a strike against at least 15 local lumber firms who are declared to be violating the terms of the agreement entered into in 1914 for a period of six years.

HOW NEUTRALS LOOK ON NEW U-BOAT PROBLEM

(Continued from page one)

here had been notified to await further instructions as to whom to hand over German interests.

Regarding the Housatonic, Mr. Skinner had no complete information, but mentioned the important fact that the crew had been landed safely at Penzance. The Housatonic, which was carrying wheat for the British Government, he said, was torpedoed and his understanding at the moment was that the crew had been given time to take to their boats and that the submarine had even communicated with the shore, presumably by wireless, regarding them.

Diplomatic circles generally are reticent, but The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that American representatives in Vienna, Constantinople and Bulgaria have not yet been recalled and that the line taken by these allies of Germany is awaited with keen interest as likely to have an important bearing on the general situation and on American decisions particularly.

The news of President Wilson's grave decision appeared in late editions of yesterday's papers, which were speedily bought up. Among the United States citizens here the President's decision caused a great impression, and so far as The Christian Science Monitor representative could learn, was received with the utmost approval.

Indeed Londoners witnessed a repetition on a small scale of the incidents marking the opening of the war in August, 1914, as, for example, an impromptu march through the streets by a band of Americans to the music of an improvised band.

In most of the theaters and restaurants, orchestras, on receipt of the news, played the American National Anthem, which was greeted with outbursts of cheering. In some of these buildings, the scenes were particularly animated. Today in hotels frequented by American citizens, large groups were to be seen around the tape machines and every item of news was eagerly read. It was generally recognized that the Housatonic incident had rendered the situation very grave. The general impression here which The Christian Science Monitor representative finds is reflected in diplomatic circles is that meantime the question of peace or war, so far as America is concerned, is in German hands.

Reports from Holland show the President's step has caused some surprise, but it is recognized there, as here, that a loophole is left for Germany if she chooses to take it.

Sunday—Although it is only a few hours since news of the decision of the United States, regarding Germany, was published in London, there are already clear indications of the immense satisfaction felt in all circles, official and unofficial, that the United States Government has taken a definite stand with regard to the policy of the German Government. It may be stated without the slightest exaggeration that the President's move is more than popular in this country. On all sides expressions of approval and appreciation of President Wilson's attitude are heard, although the present attitude of the United States is nowhere misinterpreted to mean that they are committed to war.

One notable but equally natural sequel to the severance of diplomatic relations by the United States is an expression of intense gratitude on all sides, especially, perhaps in official circles for the magnificent way in which Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, has dealt with British interests, including his untiring interest in behalf of British prisoners in Germany. It is also an exaggeration to say that great regret is felt that British interests will no longer be in his hands.

Spain Is Uneasy

Intense Activity Noted in Government Circles

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
MADRID, Spain (Monday)—Public excitement in Spain has reached a climax with news of the rupture between the United States and the Central Powers and the reported appeal of the former to Spain and other neutrals to act in concert. Intense activity prevails in Government circles and the Premier has had repeated interviews with foreign ambassadors, but the only answer the Premier will vouchsafe in reply to questions is that other neutral nations are being consulted.

Efforts are being made to check anti-German demonstrations, whilst telegrams protesting against the German note continue to pour into the Government offices from many parts of the country.

Meanwhile, there is a persistent rumor that Germany has consented to Spain's using vessels interned in Spanish ports.

It is understood negotiations on this subject have been in progress for some time, but it is now argued that Germany's consent at this stage would be ironical, since, if vessels sailed to ports where they would be most useful they would be sunk. The Government does not admit a definite offer by Germany, but it is reported that Spain has asked Germany for an extension of the time limit for Spanish ships to return to their own ports.

Improving her commercial and political relations.
Immediately on receipt of the German note, certain shipowners entered upon arrangements to divert vessels engaged in trade with England to South American ports. It is anticipated in Madrid that South America will be disposed to associate herself with the United States policy, in which case, in the event of open war, German submarines would operate against ships destined for South American ports. Apart from these important considerations, the feeling is expressed that Spain in this crisis cannot be indifferent to the policy and intentions of her daughter states in South America.

Dutch Shipping

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A Berlin official telegram states that Germany, taking into account the difficulties of Holland created by the blockade, has been so conciliatory as to remove the limit to her minefield so as to leave a small channel for Dutch shipping. The note adds that Germany hopes Holland will consider the intensification of the submarine war as contributing to an earlier peace, and will, therefore, raise no objection.

Bavarian Views

Premier Did Not Look for Indifference From America

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Berlin messages, prior to America's severance of diplomatic negotiations, report that the Bavarian Premier declared to the finance committee of the Bavarian Diet it would be wrong to expect indifference from America towards the new U-boat blockade, but the time for such considerations was now past and only one possibility was left for effecting a quick and successful termination of the war, namely U-boat warfare.

Meanwhile the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, referring to the American press comment, observed that it would certainly not be a matter of indifference to Germany if the last great neutral power joined the enemy, but this possibility with all its consequences had been considered.

Subsequently, a Berlin telegram reported negotiations between the authorities concerned as to how Germany by removing certain transport difficulties, can take into account the requirement of some neutrals as regards essential raw materials, especially coal and iron.

Berlin Hears News

Regret Expressed at Action of President Wilson

BERLIN, Germany (Monday), by wireless to Sayville—Press dispatches have reached Berlin, according to which diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States have been broken off, says the Overseas News Agency. No official confirmation has been received.

"In case the news is correct," adds the agency, "the general feeling in Germany is regret that the American President, gave to the German note an interpretation which was not intended by Germany."

"The German measures are not intended to damage neutrals, but were caused by the necessity of defending Germany against hostile measures which are contrary to international law, Germany's enemies, therefore, being charged with the whole responsibility."

Vessels Reported Sunk

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
LONDON, England (Monday)—The vessels today reported sunk include the Norwegian vessel Ymer, 1123 tons, the Dutch vessel Gamma, 2115 tons, and the British vessel Isle of Arran, 1918 tons. It is reported that 10 of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Heimland 1, which struck a mine on Jan. 28, and 10 of the crew of the British steamer Essontin, reported sunk on Friday, were drowned.

The Dos de Noviembre, a Spanish vessel, was reported sunk on Friday, one of the crew being lost. From Helsingborg, it is reported a large number of Swedish steamers have put into port owing to the blockade.

Two Spaniards Lost

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
MADRID, Spain (Monday)—The German submarine U-67 has torpedoed the Greek vessel Helicon and the Spanish steamer Butron, two Spaniards being lost in consequence.

Instructions to Mr. Sharp

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
PARIS, France (Monday)—Mr. Sharp, the American Ambassador, has received instructions to break off all relations with Germany. The cablegram said nothing as to Austria and Turkey whose interests Mr. Sharp will presumably continue to look after meantime.

Liner St. Paul Arrives

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American liner St. Paul arrived in the lower harbor this morning.

GOVERNOR AGAINST PEACE PLAN

MADISON, Wis.—Gov. E. L. Phillips is opposed to President Wilson's plans for a league of nations to enforce peace, says the Journal. The Governor, in a statement given out by him, terms the President's proposition as "impossible." "Our own country will do better to avoid any responsibility for European entanglements," said the statement.

ARMY IS IN FINE SHAPE, SAY EXPERTS

Never in Better Condition for an
Emergency Than Now—
Guard Border Experience Has
Made Them Serviceable

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON BUREAU
WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is declared by army men competent to know that never has the United States Army been in better condition for an emergency than the establishment is now. In addition to the good reports concerning the regulars, the country has a militia force of more than 100,000 men who have recently had eight months' hard campaigning, under the most exacting conditions, that have made them serviceable.

For emergencies, the National Guard of the eastern coast states may be used to guard ports, if necessary, as in New York and Massachusetts, but for the present no special plans are discussed for the further use of these men.

In case of actual hostilities, it is the opinion of army officers that the brunt of the responsibility would be on the Navy. The general plans for preparedness are going forward, however, in the War Department with all dispatch.

New York Precautions

Great Bridges Guarded by Troops on
Shore and Naval Boats

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Detachments of the New York Navy Militia, equipped as infantrymen, Sunday patrolled and guarded the five great East River bridges connecting Manhattan with Long Island.

At sunset five Naval Militia tugs, one an ocean-going vessel, began steaming up and down the river in proximity to the structures, warning all river craft not to approach within 50 feet of the bridge piers.

Gov. Whitman's order for the general mobilization of the National Guard went into effect Sunday in modified form.

"I wish to impress upon the public and the newspapers," said the Governor, "that such precautions as we are taking are to protect public works, such as aqueducts, against the possible action of some crank. We have no suspicion that there is or will be any organized effort against public utilities. I believe that all our citizens are with the President, and that includes the so-called 'German-Americans.'"

Gov. Whitman was informed last night that railroad detectives are guarding all the important railroad bridges in the State, especially those at Albany and Poughkeepsie.

Atlantic Fleet in South

Scout Cruisers and Small Craft on
Neutrality Duty

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON BUREAU
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Beyond the announcement that all Navy yards had been closed, Secretary of the Navy Daniels has declined to discuss any naval topic. Practically the entire North Atlantic fleet is now at the Guantanamo base at Cuba for its winter maneuvers.

There is no official information at hand to show that the fleet has been ordered North, but rumors to this effect have been current for two days. The Navy Department is cooperating with the Treasury in guarding the neutrality of the Atlantic ports. All the available destroyers, scout cruisers and other small craft that are not in Caribbean waters are now assigned to neutrality duty. The interned ships at Philadelphia and the German liners at New York and Boston are being carefully watched. There is apparently no official confirmation of the reports that the crew of the German steamer Vaterland at Hoboken destroyed the machinery of the vessel.

The Navy Department will advocate the institution of a strict press censorship as soon as any overt act of war is committed by Germany. The matter has not yet been placed before President Wilson.

Brooklyn Yard Guarded

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EASTERN BUREAU
NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the Brooklyn Navy Yard all passes have been revoked and extra guards exclude all visitors. Precautionary measures are being taken at Governor's Island, although it was said no special orders had been received and none had been issued from Eastern Division Headquarters on the island. Neutral ships have held up their sailings. The American liner St. Louis, due to sail Saturday, is announced to sail today. The French liner Rochambeau will sail today.

PROHIBITION PREPARATIONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN BUREAU
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—That prohibition, which will become effective Aug. 1 next, according to the terms of the bill given its first reading in the Utah Legislature, will not be attended by any serious consequences from a business, financial or social standpoint, is the conclusion drawn by those who have studied the situation. Enactment of the prohibition law before the Legislature will mean the closing of 314 saloons in Utah, the putting out of business of probably 40 breweries and the closing of many cafes and other places dependent upon the sale liquor for their profits.

Important Notice
OWING to the increasing cost of merchandise and our determination to undersell all competitors, we have decided to discontinue charge accounts after Feb. 1st, 1917. By eliminating the expense and inevitable loss incident to the credit business we are at once enabled to give our customers the benefit of much lower prices on high-grade merchandise that can be offered by other stores doing a credit business.

Roberts Bros.
THIRD & MORRISON
PORTLAND, OREGON



Meet your friends here for lunch. A quiet half hour spent in our artistic Priscilla Lunch Room—Ninth Floor—will prove restful and delightful. Here you will always find a delicious repast served in a manner to satisfy the most fastidious man or woman. Service from 11 to 2 o'clock.

The Dairy Lunch
For Quick Service
—Ninth Floor

The Soda Fountain
Mezzanine—
All Day Service

The Quality Store of Portland
Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, and Main Sts.

Men of Keen Judgment
—Well-Dressed Men
—Men who are particular about the quality and style of their clothes, find here the solution of how to dress well at small cost.

Olds, Wortman & King
PORTLAND, OREGON

PRESIDENT HAS CONFERENCE WITH NAVY SECRETARY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON BUREAU
WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson conferred with Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Admiral Benson, ranking officer of the navy, in Mr. Daniels' office shortly after noon today. It was the first visit the President had paid to the secretary's office in two years. No announcement was made regarding the result of the conference.

It was announced officially today that President Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Company, James G. Bonner of the United States Steel Corporation, Henry Brewer of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, Stewart Lee of the Pusey & Jones Shipbuilding Company of Wilmington, Del., and representatives of the Remington Arms Works of Bridgeport, Conn., have all tendered the use of their plants to the Government should they be needed.

Secretary Daniels announced that the Department of Justice is now framing an amendment to the pending Naval Appropriation Bill that will permit him to commandeer all private shipbuilding and arms plants in the country should they be required. Under existing legislation large powers already exist in this direction, but more explicit authorization is desired. Lieutenant-Commander Belknap has been appointed the navy censor and will hereafter give out all information to the press.

CREW OF SUNKEN SHIP BROUGHT IN

GALVESTON, Tex.—The Norwegian steamer Agerola, Captain Anderson, arrived here today from Gibraltar, with the master and 40 members of the crew of the Japanese steamer Chinto Maru, picked up in open boats, 210 miles from land. The Chinto Maru was sunk by submarine gunfire on Jan. 4.

The crew were in open boats 24 hours when rescued and an off-shore wind was driving them to sea. They were almost exhausted.

HENRY FORD OFFERS USE OF FACTORY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON BUREAU
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Henry Ford, peace advocate, today offered Secretary of the Navy Daniels the use of his automobile factory at Detroit for Government munitions work and agreed to operate it without profit to himself.

"I can without question, and in the event of a declaration of war," he said, "place our factory at the disposal of the United States Government, and will operate without one cent of profit. I will also contribute my own time, and work harder than ever before."

See the Exhibition of New Spring Wash Fabrics

Original and unique designs in wonderful color combinations—for dresses, waists and sports apparel.

Sipman Wolfe & Co.
PORTLAND, OREGON

Put Your Boy in My Hands
I have unpacked scores of the very newest Norfolk suits—many in rough, stylish fabrics, such as tweed, cheviot and novelty wools.

Ben Selling
Morrison at Fourth
PORTLAND, ORE.

GRAYSON DEBATE IN OPEN SESSION URGED IN SENATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON BUREAU
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Poinsett, Republican, of Washington, today made a move to have the Senate temporarily remove the rule of secrecy regarding consideration of executive nominations and to consider in open session the President's nomination of passed assistant surgeon Cary T. Grayson to be medical director in the Navy with the rank of rear admiral.

Immediate opposition was voiced by the Democrats and on motion of Senator Williams of Mississippi the resolution of Senator Poinsett for an open session went over until tomorrow at which time it is expected a lively contest will be waged.

Some time last month President Wilson sent to the Senate the Grayson nomination, together with those of several other naval officers to be advanced to the rank of rear admiral. All of these nominations have been confirmed with the single exception of that of Dr. Grayson, who has been the President's personal attendant.

PAN-AMERICAN SUPPORT HINTED TO MEET CRISIS

Incentive for Aggressive Alliance,
However, Is Not Great—
Support of All Neutrals Is
Tacitly Invited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Evidence has appeared here to indicate the possibility of some move by the United States to line up Pan-American neutrals in support of the action of the United States against ruthless submarine warfare. What such move might be, or that it certainly will be made, cannot now be said.

Representatives in Washington of the leading South American republics are keeping their governments closely in touch with every action taken by the United States in the present crisis. What response American neutrals will make to President Wilson's proposal that all neutral governments take action similar to that of the United States in severing diplomatic relations with Germany is not yet known in Washington.

That a cordial inclination to co-operate, at least so far as some definite assurance of approval of the action by this Government is concerned, will be forthcoming, is considered likely but this may be transmitted in the nature of informal communications to the State Department by Representatives in the United States of South America rather than in a formal communication which might be made public.

No intimation has been given by any South American diplomatist of knowledge of any act by President Wilson looking toward bringing South American neutrals into line with the action of the United States.

Opinion seems to incline toward believing that if joint action by neutrals had been favored by President Wilson, he would long ago have taken steps to make the influence of the United States felt in the formulation of such action, and that the present critical situation, in which the United States has acted alone and in advance of other neutrals, is one in which the United States must now continue to act alone.

INDORSEMENT OF BREAK ASKED IN U. S. SENATE

(Continued from page one)

were introduced in the Senate last August by Senator Culberson of Texas, chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Immediately on the conclusion of the President's address Saturday a subcommittee met and approved the bills and they are to be reported to the Senate early.

The Department of Justice has been hampered in recent months by the weakness of the statutes in this respect, and the President has intimated that speedy enactment of the proposed laws would be desirable, in view of the new international developments. Senator Culberson emphasizes the necessity for strengthening the statutes to the extent contemplated in his bills, among which are the following measures:

To authorize seizure, detention and condemnation of arms and munitions of war in course of exportation, or designed to be exported or used in violation of the laws of the United States, together with the vessels or vehicles in which the same are contained.

To prevent and punish willful injury or attempted injury to, or conspiracy to injure, any vessel.

To restrict aliens from acting in the United States as the agents of a foreign Government, without prior notification and consent of this Government.

To regulate and restrain the conduct and movements of interned soldiers and sailors of belligerent nations.

To authorize collectors of customs to inspect any private vessel within American jurisdiction for evidence of attempted violation of Federal or international law.

To prohibit and punish the willful making of untrue statements under oath to influence the acts or conduct of a foreign Government, or to defeat any measure of the Government of the United States in a dispute or controversy with any foreign nation.

To prevent and punish conspiracy to injure or destroy property situated within and belonging to a foreign Government with which the United States is at peace.

To authorize the arrest and return of any person belonging to the forces of a belligerent nation who has left his place of internment in the United States, and to make it a crime for any one to aid or entice an interned person to leave.

To authorize the President to withhold clearance papers from any vessel believed to contain arms or supplies for a foreign belligerent in violation of obligations of the United States Government.

No Party Lines

Leaders on Both Sides in Congress Approve President's Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Men of both the great political parties in Congress unqualifiedly sustain President Wilson in his course as outlined in his address of Saturday. The following are some of the more important expressions of approval:

Speaker Champ Clark—I don't be-

lieve there is going to be any war. I don't believe the Germans are going to blow up any of our boats. I think the President stated the whole thing exactly right.

Majority Leader Claude Kitchin—I do not see how the President could do any less, and I am very glad that he did not propose at this time to do any more.

Chairman Flood of the House Foreign Affairs Committee—The President's course was wise, and undoubtedly has the approval of the country. The many members of the House with whom I have talked indicate that it is practically solid in approval of his course. The President could not have done less, and was wise not to do more at this time.

Representative Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois—What else could the President do but break off diplomatic relations? As to the future, I do not deem it wise to speculate at this time.

Representative Robert N. Page of North Carolina—I heartily approve everything the President said, and most sincerely hope that the German Government will commit no overt act which would necessitate a declaration of war.

Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts—I would not change a single word of the President's address. He has put himself and his country right in history.

Representative Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts—It seems to me the consensus of opinion in Congress and the country will be that the attitude of the President is cool, considerate and conservative. He hopes that it will result in the Imperial German Government realizing that we cannot accept that position. The President has taken the right course.

Vice-President Marshall said: If the President has to deliver the other address he spoke of, you will find the sentiment of the country has crystallized behind him on the address he made. The American people are an easy-going people, but when it gets its back to the wall, it will fight.

Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee—I think there are two things we should do now as far as it is possible—keep our heads level and our mouths closed.

Senator Kern, the Democratic Senate leader: I believe the American people are behind the President to a man, and Congress certainly is. There is nothing more to be done, of course, until some tangible program is presented to Congress. The business of Congress now is to await developments.

Senator Reed, Democrat: There was no alternative for the President. A great Nation cannot permit a foreign potentate to mark out the lanes through the ocean over which he will graciously permit commerce to be borne. A Nation which loses its self-respect will soon lose its independence.

Senator Smoot, Republican: I approve of the President's position outlined in his address, and believe the same attitude had been taken by the President a year and a half ago we would have saved the country a great deal of humiliation and would have been better understood by the other nations of the earth.

Senator Cummins, Republican: I entirely approve of the President's course. I do not see how he could have done anything else in view of the American position. Whether or not war comes depends, of course, on whether Germany carries out her threat. I agree with the President in the belief that Germany will not go that far.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of Senate Military Committee: The President has done all that could be done. Now it is up to Germany.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts fully approves the President's action. He said: The President is right, and when he is right I am with him. I hope the President will take immediate steps to bring out the resources of the United States. Our military and naval forces are small and, as yet, inadequate, but the resources of the country and the energies of its population are almost limitless. The resources and energies should be called out and mobilized as rapidly as possible. I most thoroughly approve and cordially support the President in giving the German Ambassador his passports and in recalling Ambassador Gerard from Berlin. It is the right thing to do, and is demanded by both the honor and the safety of the American people.

Senator Weeks said: I don't see how he could have taken any other course, and it has my entire approval.

Money For Submarines

Bill Introduced in House for Appropriation of \$50,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Military Affairs Committee added \$700,000 for anti-aircraft guns and \$400,000 for ammunition for protection of arsenals to the Army Appropriation Bill today.

Representative Emerson introduced a bill to appropriate \$50,000,000 to be used by the President for construction of submarines and submarine destroyers.

The reason given is that the sums appropriated in the Naval Appropriation Bill will not become available until July 1 or after.

Brigadier-General Devorl today issued an order suspending preparations for militia to take part in the inaugural parade, pending decision as to whether the inauguration exercises shall take place.

Works to Speak on Germany
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Works of California gave notice today that on Wednesday he would address the Senate on the relations of the United States and Germany. The Senator has been one of the bitterest opponents of the President's policies, domestic and foreign, in the Senate.

PRESIDENT HAS ISSUED CALL TO NEUTRALS

(Continued from page one)

north to Dutch ports, which route they must take according to advice received by the commission, and their flag is respected by German submarines, there is great danger of their being destroyed by either German or British mines.

No steps toward applying general censorship to the cable offices have yet been taken. It is regarded as improbable that such steps will be taken unless President Wilson finds it necessary to again address Congress seeking authority for wartime relations.

In that event the general censorship bill, already drafted, probably would be enacted without delay, and every agency of communication or publication be strictly supervised thereafter.

The Navy Department telegraphed Governor Whitman of New York asking that navy yard employees who are members of the New York militia be released from duty.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt advised the Navy Department that he and Major-General Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, would hasten home in view of the international situation, abandoning the remainder of their tour of Haiti and San Domingo. They will sail north on the collier Neptune, which starts for American waters tomorrow.

Additional precautionary measures were reported from Guam and New Orleans. Capt. Roy Smith, governor of Guam, said that he had made arrangements for the adequate protection of the German gunboat Commander, interned there. Reports from New Orleans said German war-bound steamers in that port had been towed into midstream and anchored for the purpose of cutting off shore communication and also to protect the docks in case of fire or explosion.

Navy wireless censors in charge of the various coast line stations were instructed to exercise unusual precautions and to refer to the department proper every message about which they had the slightest doubt. They were specifically warned to keep information, which might be of military value, from reaching Germany through any source.

Germany's Burden Grows

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the severing of diplomatic relations with Germany the United States withdraws from the effort to protect and safeguard possibly 2,000,000 prisoners of war, now in the midst of their enemies. It will also cease to care for a conquered nation in Belgium.

American organization, genius and American means of restraint in the war zones have already ceased to operate. All American representatives will be withdrawn from Germany and the duties they have efficiently performed, except looking after Belgium, will fall on untrained forces.

From Belgium the United States will not withdraw until the military conquerors make it impossible for her to continue. The 100 Americans who have from the war's beginning proved the directing genius for the greatest and the longest sustained relief work in history, will remain at their posts until the Germans compel them to cross the frontier.

Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, will remain in Brussels until forced to the present seat of the Belgian Government in Havre, France. Belgian relief ships will continue to run for the present, it is understood here, and every attempt made to secure their immunity from German attack. If food from this country is cut off Belgium will be reduced to an almost helpless state, as it will be impossible to spare either food or tonnage from the other belligerent or neutral nations.

As to prisoners, the United States represents the interests of at least 1,000,000, and probably 2,000,000 men, in the countries from which Germany has forced the withdrawal of American diplomats.

No exact figures are obtainable here as to the numbers of prisoners represented, as all that work has been carried on by American officials, who have reported directly to belligerent countries.

Mexico to Be Neutral

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—General Carranza was notified Saturday night of the rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany. He declined to make any statement, but an immediate member of his official family announced that he was preparing a declaration of strict Mexican neutrality in case of war between the two countries.

Conference on Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Simmons, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, was summoned to the White House Sunday on means of raising sufficient revenue in case of hostilities with Germany. Senator Simmons assured the President that Congress would move promptly whenever money is needed.

St. Louis Sailing Delayed

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American liner St. Louis will not sail today, it was stated by officials of the line. Whether she will depart later for Liverpool was not stated. "We cannot comment on that just now," it was said.

SPAIN TO REPRESENT U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Spain today formally accepted the request of the United States to look after American interests in Germany.

DANIELS SILENT ON FUTURE OF U. S. COMMERCE

No Pledge of Convoys Given—
Fleet Maneuvers to Proceed—
American Shipbuilders
Promise to Hasten Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels has announced that he has reached no decision regarding the conveying of American merchant vessels going to Europe. It is not probable he will make public his decision when it is made, since it is regarded as military information.

The Secretary said, however, that the present fleet maneuvers off Guantanamo would be allowed to proceed without change at present. He thinks the maneuvers will form the best possible way of getting the fleet into proper shape for taking whatever action future developments make necessary. He made it clear that neither the President nor any member of his Cabinet thinks that the break of relations with Germany means war in the near future.

Admiral Benson, ranking head of the Navy, has at his disposal a complete list of all motor boats and other craft of the kind which would be valuable in time of war. This list was only recently completed.

As to the personnel situation, the Navy now has an actual strength of 56,000 enlisted men, with a strength of 74,500 authorized, and an increase to 86,000 possible without additional legislation by Congress.

There will be no cessation of wireless communication with Germany through Sayville and Tuckerton for the present. Both stations are under rigid Government control.

The heads of practically all the great shipbuilding companies of the Nation have communicated with Secretary Daniels and told him that in the present crisis Government contracts would take precedence over all others. They said they would be glad to cooperate in every way.

The cruiser Des Moines, which is now at Beirut on the mission of bringing several thousand American citizens in Syria to their home country, probably will be ordered to remain in that port for the present, since practically the entire Mediterranean has been declared a war zone.

INTERNEED CREWS TAKEN TO NAVY YARD BARRACKS

(Continued from page one)

German ships, the total tonnage of which is 261,000, were denied by Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, as "absolutely false." Mr. Malone issued the following statement from Hoboken, where most of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamships are docked:

"I have come here in accordance with orders from the Treasury Department at Washington to lend assistance to and cooperate with the Department of Immigration in passing upon the status of the officers and crews of all self-detained ships in the port of New York. I am here for no other purpose. In order that there may be cooperation, I have been in consultation with the representatives of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamship companies."

The collector asserted that the officers and crews of the vessels had not been ordered "forcibly detained," but that they were "simply requested" to remain on their ships. He refused to discuss the instruction he had received from the Treasury Department or the plan of procedure to be pursued by the Department of Immigration. It was learned, however, that Mr. Malone was "cordially received" by the representatives of the two German steamship lines with whom he conferred concerning his orders from Washington.

Ship Engines Damaged

Reported That German Ships in Philippines Were Crippled

MANILA, Philippines—It is reported that virtually all the machinery and engines of the 23 German steamships lying in Philippine ports have been damaged by their crews. Seventeen of these vessels are interned at Manila, three at Zebu and three at Zamboanga. The damage in some cases is said to have been done 36 hours before the first report of the break in the relations between the United States and Germany.

The Filipino crews of the steamers have been discharged. The crews of the steamers at Zebu have been excluded from the engine rooms.

The government has redoubled its precautions concerning the ships, but there have been no seizures.

The American squadron has returned to Manila from target practice and is patrolling the bay.

German Sailors Escape

Crews of Four Ships at San Francisco Under Guard

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—All but four members of the crews of the German ships Seraphis, Neptune, Ottawa and Atlas were taken under guard today to Angel Island immigration station on orders of Collector of Port J. O. Davis. The orders were issued suddenly when officers of the coast guard cutter Bear wirelessly during the night that members of the Seraphis' crew were trying to escape. Four actually did get away.

Mandel Brothers CHICAGO

4900 pairs sample shoes for misses
and children, reduced to half regular prices

They're show room shoes and travelers' samples embodying highest grade of leather, linings and workmanship; lace and button models in all leathers and with turn or welt soles—shoes for dress, school or play.

First floor



Advancing wholesale quotations lend a striking significance to these prices.

Children's shoes	Children's shoes	Children's shoes	Girls' shoes
at <u>1.18</u>	at <u>1.48</u>	at <u>1.98</u>	at <u>2.48</u>
—sizes 2 to 5.	—sizes 4 to 8.	—sizes 8½ to 11.	—sizes 11 to 2.

Misses' shoes reduced to 2.98—sizes 2½ to 4 Misses' shoes reduced to 3.48—sizes 2½ to 4

While quantities are ample, there is advantage in breadth of choice for early shoppers.

before Davis decided to execute immediate orders from Washington to remove the crews.

Deutschland Cargo in Danger

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Fire broke out among combustible material in a shed at the north end of the State pier, near where the Deutschland's rich cargo is stored, and about 200 feet from the German steamship Wilhelm. The entire city fire department was called, and the fire was got under control in half an hour, with only a few hundred dollars' damage. The Deutschland wharf is strongly guarded.

Ship Reported Fired by Crew

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A report has been received here from Honolulu that the crew of the self-interested German gunboat Geier had set the vessel afire. The gunboat was of 1604 tons, and took refuge at Honolulu soon after the war began. She was built at Wilhelmshaven in 1894.

Aircraft Guards for Arsenals

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The immediate protection of all Government arsenals by the installment of aircraft was decided upon today by the House Military Committee, following a visit to the committee by Secretary of War Baker. A \$1,000,000 emergency appropriation will be added to the army appropriation by the committee for this purpose.

Navy in Control at Newport

NEWPORT, R. I.—This port, the seat of a torpedo factory, a mine base, fuel station, munition magazines, the Naval War College and other departments of high naval importance, was formally transferred from the control of Collector of Customs Fitzsimmons to Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight Sunday. Mines were collected at Forts Greble and Adams, ready for distribution in the waters of the harbor approaches. Every strategic center was placed under double guard, the public was refused admission and troops refused leave of absence except in special instances.

BILL SUPPORTING PRESIDENT IN THE BAY STATE HOUSE

Representative J. Weston Allen of

Newton in the Massachusetts House today offered resolutions, affirming the confidence of the Legislature in the President, which were referred to the Committee on Rules, after Representative Lomasney had announced his intention of offering an amendment that the resolutions should not be construed as endorsing alleged violations of international law by England or of England's recent handling of the Irish question.

Mr. Allen's resolutions recited President Wilson's attempt to avert war, and declared that the "natural, essential and inalienable rights vouchsafed the people in the Bill of Rights of the State Constitution have been put in jeopardy by Germany's declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare."

Continuing the resolutions affirm the trust and confidence of the Legislature in the President. They commend the attitude of the members of Congress in fostering a national spirit to strengthen the hand of the President in whatever duties may be before him. Finally, the resolutions pledge the support of Massachusetts in "upholding the cause of humanity."

Representative Allen asked for a suspension of a rule which necessitated the referring of his resolutions

HONOLULU

SUVA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA
Regular Sailings by the
CAN. AUSTR. ROYAL MAIL LINE

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to the Committee on Rules. Mr. Lomasney objected, stating that he wanted time to examine the wording and could not do so if it went to the Rules Committee. Mr. Allen explained that the resolutions would be printed in the calendar and not acted upon until tomorrow, even if the rules were suspended.

However, Mr. Lomasney and others wanted the subject to be referred to the rules committee and this was done on a voice vote. A similar reference was made in the case of the resolutions offered by Representative Bowser of Wakefield to pledging support to the President. A hearing on both sets of resolutions will probably be given by the committee tomorrow.

MOTOR SLED ON CHARLES RIVER NEAR STADIUM

A novel form of winter sport was introduced to skaters on the Charles River, near the Stadium, yesterday, in the appearance of a motor sled, which was placed in commission and run back and forth on the river by means of a wooden propeller that differed little in fundamentals from the propeller on an aeroplane. The power for the propeller was provided by means of a small motor installed in the center of the framework of the sled.

It seemed that when the motor was running at full speed that the propeller was able to force the sled along at a rate exceeding 35 miles an hour.

Given an open course where stops would be infrequent and where the necessity of sudden stops would be absent, the motor sled seemed adaptable to practical use in the winter time, but in a place, such as a street, where the course would not necessarily be straight and where stops and starts would be frequent and rapid, it appeared to the layman that the motor sled would be facing too many difficulties for practical operation.

Not a ripple of opposition to reconsidering the bill and taking a vote on the question of overriding the President's veto came to the surface last week when the veto message was read to the Senate. Senator Reed of Missouri, one of the leading opponents, did not object to reconsidering, but expressed the desire to address the Senate in disapproval of passing the measure over the veto.

Senator Reed this afternoon spoke in opposition to the Immigration Bill, objecting to its provision defining by means of geographical lines what Asiatics shall be admitted to the United States.

PAN-AMERICAN POWERS CONFER ON WILSON CALL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The A. B. C. nations were represented at an important conference called by President Braz this afternoon to decide Brazil's attitude on Germany's submarine declaration and President Wilson's proposal for joint action against it by neutrals.

The Brazilian Cabinet assembled with the ambassadors of Argentina and Chile at Cattale palace at one o'clock. The Brazilian public is solidly in favor of joining the United States. Emphatic approval is voiced in America's action in breaking relations, even newspapers, heretofore strongly pro-German, editorially applauding the American President's decision.

PERSHING TROOPS IN UNITED STATES

COLUMBUS, N. M.—The American punitive expedition sent into Mexico last spring to capture Villa marched back upon American soil today. Riding

at the head of the column General Pershing, commanding the expedition, led his men across the international line at 8:30 a. m. today.

When the Senate assembled today, leading advocates of the proposed law were confident that the necessary two-thirds vote would be recorded and that the bill would become the law of the land on May 1, 1917. In direct accord with the predictions of its sponsors, the measure was passed over the President's veto in the House last week, and the Senate leaders believed there was every possibility that their predictions would be fulfilled in the upper branch of Congress today.

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All newspapers here unite in urging the Brazilian Government to take the same firm stand and be with the United States. It was believed here that the Cabinet will decide to send a note of approval of the United States' position tomorrow.

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BIG EDUCATION BUILDING FOR BOSTON SOUGHT

Proposition to Erect Structure for Use of City and State, First Submitted by Master of Trade School, Attracts Attention

Attention of educators and others is being directed to the erection in Boston of a Building of Education to house the offices of both the State Board of Education and the Boston School Department and to serve as a headquarters for educational activity throughout the Commonwealth.

The idea was first presented by William C. Crawford, master of the Boston Trade School. Mr. Crawford has talked it off personally with men interested in progressive movements and has made it the subject of addresses to clubs and other organizations. Much interest has been aroused in the idea and it is proposed to put it into concrete form.

In presenting the idea Mr. Crawford points out that both the State Board of Education and the Boston School Department are in need of suitable accommodations. While the former has been recently moved into quarters in the new State House wing, they are said to be wholly inadequate, and the quarters of the latter department are but little better. The latter has had the question of new quarters under discussion for years. It has selected sites and drawn plans, and at the present time is again busy searching for a site. Heretofore it has been the purpose to provide a building for clerical accommodations only. Mr. Crawford would direct attention to a much larger project, one that would result in credit to city and State and provide the necessary facilities to foster and promote educational ideals.

Mr. Crawford would have a building that would provide adequately for present and future needs in offices, waiting rooms, stenographers' rooms, records, filing, storage, safety vaults and other facilities for both departments. He would have in addition an auditorium where all the teachers of Boston, at least, could be assembled at one time. Such an auditorium would be in frequent use for meetings and conventions of teachers throughout the State and would pay for itself in rentals for various purposes.

There should be also smaller rooms for the use of committees, for general assemblies, annual meetings of smaller bodies, and so on. There are at all times many working committees of Boston teachers busy with important parts of the school work, for there is probably no other city where the teaching force is called upon for so much creative work upon courses and other practical features of the class room, and convenient meeting places should be provided for them.

A pedagogical library is another feature that should be emphasized in an education building, Mr. Crawford thinks. It should have all the books of any consequence bearing upon education. There should be rooms for the display of the latest paraphernalia, and equipment for schools, textbooks, and so on, with presentations of studies such as a kindergarten room, cooking and manual training rooms, assembly halls, gymnasiums and playgrounds, shown in models, maps, charts, blue prints and pictures. A museum would be valuable. Among other things it would show by means of charts, diagrams, transparencies and pictures of various sorts, various educational methods.

Such a building, Mr. Crawford believes, would easily become a headquarters for educational activities throughout New England and would be of great advantage to the city. For sentimental reasons, at least, he would have it overlook the Common if possible.

DEMAND FOR HELP LARGE IN JANUARY

Business for the month of January, according to the records of the Boston Public Employment Office, show it to have been the best January in the history of the institution as to the demands for help from employers. It shows an increase of 12 per cent over last month, and an increase of 4 per cent over January, 1916. The number of positions reported filled are among the highest, but show a decrease of 7 per cent less than January, 1916, with an increase of 15 per cent over last month.

The demand for help seems to have been general, with the principal demand in the men's skilled department, for iron and steel workers, and a fair demand for carpenters, painters and plumbers. During the closing days of the month, demands were made for families to work in the shoe and textile factories out of town. The printing industry has been fairly active, but there has been little doing in the line of clerical and office help.

MILITARY MEN FAVOR UNIVERSAL SERVICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Of 292 members of the Seventh Regiment who gave a direct answer to the question: "Do You Intend to Re-enlist," addressed to them by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, 260, or 89 per cent, replied "no." In the Fourteenth, 191, or 85 per cent of those who gave a direct answer said they would not re-enlist; and in the Seventy-first 270, or 77 per cent. To the request for opinions, 184 members of the Seventh responded. Of these 123 favored universal service as the only solution of the problem, and only one opposed it.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

The first meeting of applicants for the caddy camp will be held Wednesday afternoon at South Bay Union under the leadership of Charles Ernst. On Thursday afternoon a play for the younger settlement members will be given by the Sewing Circle League. Friday evening H. W. Le Sourd of Milton Academy will give the Boys City a talk on "Magnets and Their Uses."

Tomorrow afternoon at Dorchester House a group of amateur actors under the direction of Miss Margaret Shipman will give a Mother Goose play. The dressmaking class will have a party Wednesday evening.

The Mothers Club of Ellis Memorial will have a party Thursday to raise money for the camp fund. A group of school girls leave Boston Friday to spend the week-end at the camp in Sharon. They will be joined Sunday by a group of working girls. Friday night the caddy boys will hold a party to raise money for uniforms.

Tomorrow night Rabbi Harry Levi of Temple Israel will address the fathers and mothers of Lincoln House on some subject of civic interest. The handicraft done in the settlement classes and shown at the benefit fair given at the Copley Plaza included work in pounded brass, pottery, toys and furniture.

Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House is this year conducting a class in expression under the instruction of Miss Melrose Svalow of the Evans-Swallow Studio in Platform Art. The popularity of the class is evident in the large enrollment and excellent attendance. One of the surprising results of the work is that the children themselves have grasped its significance. One of the pupils made the statement that she was learning how to express herself, not just how to speak pieces. This, the teacher says, is what she is aiming to do: to get the children truthfully to express their own thoughts as well to recreate the thoughts of others. The children are discovering the difference between creation and imitation and are coming to value the former. It is the hope of the head workers, Mr. and Mrs. T. Deering, to make expression work a permanent feature of the house activities, because they believe so thoroughly that it meets a real need in the character development of boys and girls.

Yesterday afternoon a group of girls from the New England Conservatory gave a neighborhood concert at House of Good Will. Clubs will be busy this week with preparations for special programs to be given next week.

Two new clubs have been formed at Hale House: The Kindergarten Mothers Club and the Clinton Club, which will make a study of dramatics, under the leadership of Miss Frances Rogers. Wednesday night the Hale House Council will consider plans for raising funds for enlarging the gymnasium, and the same matter will be taken up at a boys' mass meeting to be held at Parker Memorial Sunday afternoon. The Garland Street Club meets Thursday night.

The board of directors of the Frances E. Willard Settlement will have a business meeting tomorrow morning and then adjourn to Hotel Brunswick for luncheon where an informal celebration will be held over the result of the recent financial campaign.

At the neighborhood entertainment to be given at Elizabeth Peabody House Friday night music will be furnished by a Cambridge orchestra, Mrs. Luther Gulick will supervise an exhibition of Camp Fire Girls' activities. Uncle Remus stories will be told by John P. Whitman, motion pictures of out-door life will be shown by Luther Gulick, and "The Road to Donegal" will be presented by a Roxbury Club. The speaker at the Sunday night forum will be Guy Gould, industrial secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who will talk on "The Thirteenth Cent Man."

Y. M. C. A. CLUBHOUSE CAMPAIGN TO BEGIN

Team captains, United States Army and Navy officers, municipal and State officials meet tonight at a dinner in the Boston City Club to start the six-day campaign in Boston to raise \$350,000 for a new Y. M. C. A. clubhouse for the enlisted men of the Army and Navy. The headquarters for the campaign will be in the City Club, where daily luncheons at 1 p. m. will be held to report on the work. A clock with a face 14 feet in diameter and so lighted by electric lamps as to be visible at a great distance will be erected tomorrow morning on the front of the building at 127 Tremont Street. Each day at about 2 o'clock the six-foot minute hand will register the advance in the campaign.

Those who have handed in the list of members for their teams are Capt. Claude A. Palmer, who has Franklin V. Gagne, a leader in the campaign for the Kunker Hill Boys' Club, C. B. Moore, Winthrop C. Richmond, Seth Lee, David A. Pfrom, Albert C. Bruff, the Rev. J. M. Phillips, J. A. Baker, Ralph S. Pickett and J. Randolph Coolidge, 3d, as members. Capt. Richard Lawrence has entered a team with Alex S. Porter, Jr., Herbert W. Mason, Theodore E. Frothingham, Jr., C. R. Codman, 2d, Ralph Lowell, Frank S. White, Paul D. Rust, Augustus Hemenway, Jr. and George B. Dabney, as members. The team under the leadership of former Republican State Committee Chairman Edward A. Thurston of Fall River, will have all New England as its field of operations. On this team are former Senator Eben S. S. Keith of Sagamore, Mayor Howard E. Sweet of Attleboro,

G. Stanley Hall of Taunton, Charles T. Tatman of Worcester, Capt. John Waite of Lowell, and former Representative Clarence A. Barnes of Mansfield.

REAL ESTATE

The United Society of Christian Endeavor has taken title today to the property known as the Hotel Otis, 39 and 41 Mt. Vernon Street corner of Joy Street, Beacon Hill, consisting of a 6-story brick building and 4340 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$64,700 of which \$48,000 applies in the land. It will at once tear down the building and erect on the site a handsome building for the national headquarters of the society. The grantor was Lewis Parkhurst et al, trustees, of Ginn & Co. who had previously purchased expecting to occupy but are now settled in the Ford Building. The top of Beacon Hill not occupied by the extended grounds of the State House is rapidly being taken by large clubs and societies owing to its central location. Codman & Street were the brokers in the transaction.

A NEW HOTEL FOR PLYMOUTH

Work has been commenced on a new modern hotel at Plymouth, Mass. The Keith Hotel Company, Inc., E. A. Keith of Brockton, president, is owner, and J. Williams Beal of Boston is the architect. The site selected is said to command one of the finest views in southern Massachusetts, including Cape Cod Bay and the entrance to Plymouth Harbor. It is situated about 20 minutes' ride from the business center of town. The Mayflower Inn, as it will be known, will have a frontage of 260 feet overlooking the ocean, and be four stories high. For the convenience of guests, who may not always want to go to the beach, salt water baths will be provided in the hotel. Every convenience will be incorporated. The Mayflower Inn will be opened to the public about the middle of June.

SALES IN BROOKLINE PROPERTY

Final papers have been recorded on the sale of property at 51 Gorham Avenue, Brookline, from Frank W. Winn et al to Henry J. Graham. There is a three-family brick apartment house and a lot of land containing 2235 square feet. The total assessment is \$11,500, of which \$1500 is on the land. The property is at the corner of Greenwood Street and Cypress Place, Brookline, consisting of a large private dwelling, together with a lot of land, containing 9234 square feet, has been sold to William H. Roy, trustee, who was represented in this transaction by George S. Parker. The purchaser was represented by Edward Sharpe & Son. This estate is valued by the assessors at \$10,500, of which \$6000 is on the lot. The new owner is to improve and occupy. The sales were negotiated through the office of J. Edward Kirker.

TRANSACTION IN ROXBURY

The Sudbury Real Estate Trust has taken title from Harry H. Ham of the Hotel Comfort, 2121 to 2131 Washington Street, South End, the deed coming through William L. Roberts. This property consists of a six-story marble front, brick building, on 8974 square feet of land, extending from the corner of Williams Street to Adams Place. There are stores on the upper floors and apartments on the lower floors. The total taxed value is \$89,300, of which \$44,900 is carried on the land.

SOUTH END TRANSACTION

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston has conveyed to William J. Stober the property at 72-78 Stanhope Street, South End, consisting of 8000 square feet of land assessed at \$24,000 with a three-story and a one-story brick building thereon, assessed at \$25,000, making a total valuation of \$49,000. The sale was negotiated by Whitcomb & Company, 16 State Street.

SALES IN THE WEST END

William H. Ryan has sold to Salvatore Vitello the four-story brick building 3170 square feet of land situated at 16 and 18 South Marginal Street, South End, between Hale and Pitt streets. The total taxed valuation is \$17,300, and \$10,300 of this amount is on the land. Another smaller parcel was sold by Clinton E. Laurence to Clinton B. Sherwood. It is a four-story brick house and 708 square feet of land, assessed for \$6500, of which \$2500 is in land value. The location is 36 Irving Street, opposite Phillips Street.

BOUGHT IN BRIGHTON DISTRICT

Papers have gone to record in the purchase of a brick dwelling at 10 Leamington Road, Brighton District, whereby Eleanor Spillane takes title from Percy L. Brynning. The property includes 2115 square feet of land, carrying an assessment value of \$4500.

PURCHASED HOME AT WABAN

Alice S. Cloyes has conveyed her property located at 89 Windsor Road, Waban, to David T. Keever of Dorchester, who will later occupy it. The property consists of a nine-room house and a lot of land, containing 17,870 square feet. The sale was made through the office of Joseph Congdon.

REAL ESTATE WEEKLY SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending February 3, 1917:

Trans-	Mort-	Am't of
actions	gages	money
Jan 29.....	106	\$409,317
Jan 30.....	58	\$2,515
Jan 31.....	104	\$431,995
Feb 1.....	91	\$27,065
Feb 2.....	95	\$41,920
Feb 3.....	134	\$476,215
Totals.....	591	\$2,669,027
Same week 1916.....	439	\$1,821,546
Same week 1915.....	392	\$1,482,421
Week end Jan 27.....	468	\$2,029,445

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

day. North of the Ancre the British, after a drum fire, attacked our positions at about midnight. Although north of Beaumont the attacks failed, near the bank of the river a detachment succeeded in penetrating one of our most advanced trenches.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: Northeast of Pont-a-Mousson and north of St. Mihiel we made successful reconnoitering advances.

Eastern war theater: Prince Leopold's front: In engagements which developed before noon on the Aa, several Russian attacks were repulsed.

Macedonian front: With the exception of surprise attacks near Monastir and between the Vardar and Lake Doliran there was nothing of importance.

The official communication, issued last evening, says:

Between the Ancre and the Somme there is lively artillery activity. Otherwise there has been no important development.

The German Admiralty yesterday issued the following statement:

On the afternoon of Feb. 1, a single-seated German naval battle aeroplane off the Flanders coast shot down a British single-seated fighting machine. The hostile aeroplane fell into our hands. The aviator, a British naval officer, was made prisoner.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The report from British headquarters in France last night reads:

On the Somme front an enemy attack last evening in the neighborhood of Rancourt was repulsed by our fire. Our positions were entirely maintained. We advanced our lines slightly west of Le Transloy.

We carried out a successful operation last night north of the Ancre, as a result of which our lines east of Beaumont have been pushed forward some 500 yards on a front of about three-quarters of a mile. Over a hundred prisoners and three machine guns were captured. During the day two hostile "outposts" were repulsed with heavy losses on our opponents. Our casualties were slight.

Our opponents blew a mine yesterday west of Vimy. Little damage was done. We entered the trenches during the night southeast of Souchez and took 21 prisoners and a machine gun. Another machine gun and an empty shaft were destroyed and several dugouts containing Germans were bombed.

This afternoon we operated another raid in the same neighborhood, capturing a few prisoners and a machine gun and destroying another mine shaft and several dugouts.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The communication issued by the French War Office last night reads:

A surprise attack on our opponents' trenches in the region of Moulin-sous-Toutvent resulted in the capture by us of 10 prisoners. At Les Eparges an enemy attempt to occupy a crater failed.

Our artillery carried out effective fires against German works at various points along the front, notably in the sector of Hill 304.

The report given out yesterday afternoon by the War Office says:

Between the Oise and the Aisne, we made a successful surprise attack on German trenches in the region of Tracy-le-Val and took 22 prisoners.

On the Verdun front there were intermittent artillery engagements in the sectors of Le Mort Homme and Hardaumont.

Our aviators threw projectiles on barracks and railroads at Apilly and Tergent. One of our squadrons bombed military stations at Thionville.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—An official report issued by the war office yesterday reads:

Russo-Galician front: After a violent artillery bombardment of our trenches before daybreak, the Germans attacked along the eastern border of Tirul swamp, but were dispersed. At about 7 o'clock in the morning, after further artillery preparation, the Germans resumed the offensive. They were again dispersed. The Germans made several further attempts against our positions between the Tirul swamp and the River Aa, but their attacks were frustrated promptly by our fire.

After fierce artillery preparation the Germans took the offensive at about 7 o'clock in the morning east of the Kalenzen road, but were arrested by our fire. At 8:30 o'clock our opponents repeated their attacks with considerable forces east of the Kalenzen road. They succeeded in breaking in to several of our trenches, but, as a result of a counterattack against the invader's flank, our position was restored at about 11 o'clock.

Our troops then attacked enemy forces which had assembled northeast of Kalenzen. The Germans, however, would not accept battle. They took to flight and our detachments returned to their trenches.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—Minor encounters are reported at Tonale Pass and in the Barcarolo-Astico valley, the Marmolada-Tofana districts and the Valle Inferno Pass. On the night of Jan. 31-Feb. 1, a violent enemy bombardment of the Italian positions east of Gorizia was effectively silenced by the Italian batteries.

In the Upper Comelico Italian troops repulsed an enemy surprise attack.

STIRRING PLEA TO WALES BY BRITISH PREMIER

(Continued from page one)

marine campaign, and in telling phrases said this was nothing new in essence; it was a development, an advance along the road to complete barbarism. Germany was casting off its last garment of civilization. It was the Goth in his naked savagery.

He referred contemptuously to the gracious favor accorded by Germany to the American Republic, that it would allow American passenger ships to ply to one British port, provided it bore the mark of a Dutch paddle steamer. "Was there ever such insolence?" he asked. "It amounts to insanity."

Concluding with an impressive passage in which he spoke of Time as a hesitating and perplexed neutral who must finally swing to one side or other, he said the only way to win time was not to lose time anywhere.

Finally the Prime Minister wound up with a glowing picture of the new Britain appearing through the smoke of the conflict with new ideas, new outlook and new character. There are rare epochs in the history of the world, he said, when in a few raging years the character and destiny of a whole race is determined for unknown ages. This is one.

Saturday—Mr. Lloyd George's return to Carnarvon today evoked unprecedented scenes. Everywhere he was given a triumphal procession through flag-decorated streets which were crowded with cheering people and lined by soldiers. About 5000 people representing all parts of Wales and all political views were present at the Pavilion meeting as guests of the Corporation.

Plot Against Premier

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DERBY, England (Monday)—The case for the Crown, as further elaborated at Derby on Saturday, was that the prisoners arranged the plot to poison Mr. Lloyd George and Arthur Henderson by strychnine or curare. None of the prisoners arranged to assassinate the prime minister, but proposed to use, as their accomplice, a secret service agent who had secured their confidence by posing as a conscientious objector. This agent was handed four phials of poison with full instructions by the prisoners, according to the Crown case. The Attorney-General quoted remarkable extracts from the correspondence of the prisoners to show their attitude towards the country and the war.

Saturday—The charge of conspiracy to kill the Premier, brought against three women and a man, was resumed today in Guildhall, Derby, when Sir F. E. Smith, Attorney-General, outlined the prosecution's case, stating that the Crown would submit evidence that the prisoners were a dangerous body of people, bitterly hostile to Great Britain, doing their utmost to injure the country and were shelterers of army fugitives.

MR. GODOWSKY HEARD WITH MISS GERHARDT

Leopold Godowsky, pianist, and Miss Elena Gerhardt, soprano, recital in Symphony Hall, afternoon of Feb. 4. The accompanist for the singer was Walter Grollé. The program was as follows: Rhapsody, G. minor, Brahms; rondo, C major, Beethoven; Mr. Godowsky, "Schöne Fremde," "Du bist wie eine Blume," "Des Knaben Berglied," "Ich grolle nicht," Schumann; Miss Gerhardt, Impromptu, F sharp, Chopin; C sharp minor, Chopin; Mr. Godowsky, "O Sleep! Why Dost Thou Leave Me?" Handel; "Pastorale," Carey; "Deep River," Fisher; "What Is Love?" Ganz; Miss Gerhardt, "Jeux d'eau," Ravel; hereafter, Henselt; "En automne," Moszkowski; symphonic metamorphoses of Johann Strauss; themes from the "Fledermaus," Godowsky; Mr. Godowsky, "Alle Dinge haben Sprache," "Märchen," Wolf; "Neue Liebe," Rubinstein; Miss Gerhardt.

Mr. Godowsky's playing is perhaps more interesting for its manner than its message. In external qualities of style it is decidedly individual, reminding listeners of no other pianist's work, unless now and then that of Mr. De Pachmann. In the ideas it conveys, however, it is quite average and conventional. This artist has attained a command of the keyboard all his own, which consists in combining the greatest fleetness of passage playing with the utmost accuracy of note-articulation. It may probably be said without the slightest risk of contradiction that nobody else can perform fast downward runs, such as occur in the Chopin C sharp minor scherzo with such precision as can he. His work here solves perfectly the technical problem which the composer set. As for his playing of the "Fledermaus" variations, a piece which he wrote himself, it is a challenge in rapid execution which most of his rivals on the concert platform will be content to ignore. They may admit that they like the music, but they will probably not try to equal his brisk pace and will not think of matching his clear-cut melodic line.

Miss Gerhardt, appearing before a popular audience, presented a less severe program than when she gave a recital in a small hall a little while ago. Her songs by Schumann had a more striking effect, being set off by songs in English, than they could have had if set off against works by Brahms. She found a profitable song in English in the "Deep River" of Fisher, a piece in which the Negro folk-song idea is applied with reticence and dignity. The music was especially grateful to a soprano who can sustain a phrase long and lift it high.

EIGHTH NATIONAL GOOD ROADS SHOW OPENED IN BOSTON

Two Conventions to Be Held in Conjunction With Exhibit at Mechanics Building

The Eighth National Good Roads Show opened this morning in the Mechanics Building. It is held under the auspices of and in conjunction with the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the American Road Builders Association which convenes tomorrow in the same building and in the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The advance delegates of the convention and the Seventh American Good Roads Congress, which starts tomorrow as well, are here now. They are visiting the Good Roads Show today where many of them are exhibitors.

At 8 o'clock tonight an informal reception to the exhibitors at the show by Arthur W. Dean, president of the American Road Builders Association and other officers of that organization, will be held in the Mechanics Building. Tomorrow at 11 o'clock the first formal session of the convention will be held following registration of visitors and delegates.

That the Eighth Annual Good Roads Show will be a success the early viewing of the exhibit of road machinery, road paving materials and road construction methods and appliances, proves. The numbers and standing of the exhibitors is another indication of the importance of the good roads show.

Taking part in the show which starts today are the United States Government, the Florida State Road Department, the Maine State Highways Commission, the Massachusetts Highway Commission, the New Hampshire State Highways Department, the New Jersey Department of Public Roads, Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In addition to the exhibition of machinery and materials which fills two floors, there will be a motion picture entertainment in the evening in Paul Revere Hall, which will show the modern methods of paving a street.

The convention of the American Road Builders Association will attract to Boston upward of 5000 delegates. Mayor Curley and Governor McCall will deliver addresses of welcome tomorrow morning, and the Mayor is expected to make the pledge that Boston will spend \$1,250,000 in the next six months in the repair and construction of streets.

Thursday night the association will hold its reception and party at the Copley-Plaza, with Governor and Mrs. McCall, Mayor and Mrs. Curley, Colonel and Mrs. Sohler and President and Mrs. Dean receiving.

BOSTON SCHOOL BOARD TO INDUCT ITS NEW MEMBERS

First Meeting of New Year to Act Principally Upon Selection of a Chairman

Henry Abrahams and Judge Michael H. Sullivan, newly elected members of the Boston School Committee, are to be inducted into office at 4 o'clock this afternoon when the first meeting of the new committee is to be held. The business of chief importance is to be the election of a chairman as upon that hinges very largely the status of progressive measures on which the city election was fought.

The qualifications of each member of the committee have been under consideration by those interested in the welfare of the schools. The choice of the progressive element, and it is understood the people generally, has centered in Joseph Lee. It is believed that all the members of the School Committee favor him as their chairman so that it would not be surprising if he should receive a unanimous vote for the position, although it is possible that the decisive vote will have to be cast by Mr. Lee himself.

Heretofore Mr. Lee has steadily refused to become chairman of the committee, preferring to serve merely as a member, but this year, it is understood, he has been importuned by friends of good government to accept the position if offered him as being the one best able at this time to put through the progressive measures that are looked for from this committee. It is pointed out that it would be unwise to place a new member in so responsible a position. However capable he might be he would not be sufficiently familiar with the situation.

Of the three remaining members, Mr. Lee, Miss Curtis and Dr. Bogan. Mr. Lee is looked upon as the logical chairman. He is the senior member of the committee and occupies a high position in the regard of educators. At the present time it seems as though the woman member of the committee could be of greater service to the schools as a member than as chairman. Having stood so far with the reactionary element Dr. Bogan is looked upon as altogether undesirable for the position by those persons who succeeded in placing Henry Abrahams and Judge Sullivan on the committee.

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Jerry." 8:10.
Colonial—"Cohan Review, 1916." 8.
Copley—"Milestones." 8:10.
Hollis—"Pierrot, the Prodigal." 8:15.
Keiths-Vaudeville, 7-48.
Plymouth—"The Boat." 8:15.
Shubert—"Eileen." 8:10.
Tremont—"Miss Springtime." 8.
Wilbur—"The Blue Paradise." 8:10.
Matinee: Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Hollis, Shubert, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

LIQUOR LICENSE EXTENSION BILL IS NOT FAVORED

Brewers and Temperance Representatives Line Up Together Against Measure Proposing Sunday Privileges

The Legal Affairs Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, and those who attended its public hearing today, saw representatives of the Massachusetts Brewers Association and the Allied Temperance Association joining in opposition to House Bill 955, which would extend the privileges of licenses to sell liquors on Sundays and legal holidays. This zeal of the liquor traffic not to offend the public further by supporting petitions for extensions of the sale of liquors was declared by H. Heustis Newton, representing the Lord's Day League and the Allied Temperance Association, to be due to the traffic's observation of the "handwriting on the wall."

When the hearing opened it was found that the sole petitioner for the legislation, T. Soracco, was not present. Former Representative William M. Robinson of Chelsea told the committee that the petitioner wished to withdraw his bill, that he had signed it under a misapprehension, having been given to understand that there was a strong movement for its passage. Subsequently, he found that he was the only petitioner. Mr. Robinson also volunteered the information that the "church people" were against the bill.

Representative Monk of Watertown, who presided at the hearing, inquired if there was anybody present who favored the measure and, there being no response, he then called for the opposition. The committee were rather surprised to see William E. Weld, who stated that he represented both the Massachusetts Brewers Association and the Massachusetts Wine and Spirit Dealers Association, take the floor. He wished the committee to know that these associations were not backing the bill and, in fact, wished to be recorded in opposition to its passage.

An equally brief statement in opposition was made by Mr. Newton. He told the two organizations he represented, both of which were against the bill. He was glad that he could line up with his friend, Mr. Weld, on the same side of at least one question before the Legislature.

"This is getting to be a rather common occurrence," remarked Chairman Monk, smiling, "this lining up of the 'church people' and the liquor organizations against liquor bills. I hope there isn't any collusion in the matter."

"Not as far as I know," laughed Mr. Weld. "The church people are getting more liberal." "Who did you say were getting more liberal," the chairman queried, to which Mr. Newton replied: "I guess it's due to the fact that the liquor men are beginning to see the handwriting on the wall."

The hearing broke up with a burst of laughter, it being apparent that the committee would shortly give the petitioner "leave to withdraw."

SHIPPING NEWS

Arrival of the steamer Prince George Captain Simms, from Yarmouth, N. S., with 43 passengers today, marked the first arrival from other than United States ports for three days, an unusual occurrence. Several vessels are due from overseas ports, however.

Groundfish was scarce and high at the fish pier today. Arrivals being: Steamers Foam 61,200 pounds, Billow 124,000, Comber 11,300, and schooner Buena 6400. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$7.50 to \$8.50, steak cod \$8.50 to \$10.50, market cod \$6 to \$

TELEGRAMS
SHOW BRITISH
EMPIRE RESOLUTEColonial Office Issues Messages
Which Passed Between Brit-
ain and Dominions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Colonial
Office lately issued the following tele-
grams which have passed between Mr.
Lloyd George and the Prime Ministers
of the self-governing Dominions:

"From the Secretary of State for the
Colonies to the Governors-General
and Governors of self-governing Do-
minions, Dec. 9, 1916.

"The following from the Prime Min-
ister to your Prime Minister: On tak-
ing up the high office with which His
Majesty has charged me, I send you,
on behalf of the people of the old
country, a message to our brothers
beyond the seas. There is no faltering
in our determination that the
sacrifices which we and you have
made and have still to make shall
not be in vain, and that the fight
which we are waging together for hu-
manity and civilization shall be fought
to a triumphant issue.

"We realize that we shall need every
man that we can put in the field,
every pound that rigid public and pri-
vate economy can provide, and every
effort which a united people can put
forth to help the heavy task of our
soldiers and sailors. The splendid
contributions to the common cause
already made by the Dominions give
us sure confidence that their determi-
nation is no less high than ours, and
that, however long the path to final
victory, we shall tread it side by side.

"LOYD GEORGE."

"The Prime Minister is sending an
identical message to the other Do-
minions."

LONG.

From the Governor-General of Can-
ada to the Secretary of State for the
Colonies received Dec. 21.

"The following from my Prime Min-
ister for your Prime Minister: On be-
half of the Canadian people I send
to our kinsmen of the motherland an
assurance that our hearts are as un-
daunted and our determination as
resolute as when we ranged ourselves
in the Empire's battle line two years
ago. All our sacrifices would be worse
than useless unless the purpose for
which this was undertaken is achieved
in such a victory as assures the future
peace of the world. Your message
reached me in the Western Provinces
of Canada while engaged in commend-
ing and supporting proposals for the
better organization of our national
service and for more effectual utiliza-
tion of our natural resources from the
Atlantic to the Pacific.

"I have found everywhere the
strongest determination that both the
human energy and the national re-
sources of this Dominion shall be
utilized to such purpose as will throw
the full strength of Canada into the
struggle. At Regina and at Brandon
I read your words to two great
gatherings, and the response which
they evoked was splendid and inspir-
ing. We shall indeed tread the path
side by side in full realization that
the sacrifice, however great, is for a
cause transcending even the interests
and the destiny of our Empire, and in
supreme confidence that that path
alone can lead to the ultimate triumph
of democracy, liberty and civilization.

"DEVONSHIRE."

From the Governor-General of the
Commonwealth of Australia to the
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
received Dec. 23.

"The following from the Prime Min-
ister: Australia hails with satisfac-
tion the declaration of policy set out
by the Prime Minister in his speech.
The Commonwealth has every confi-
dence in Mr. Lloyd George, and is
prepared to accord him the fullest
support in carrying out the policy
necessary for speedy victory and last-
ing peace."

MUNRO FERGUSON.

From the Governor of New Zealand
to the Secretary of State for the Co-
lonies, received Dec. 22.

"I desire to associate myself with
my Acting Prime Minister in sending
the following message to the Imperial
Prime Minister: New Zealand con-
gratulates you on taking up the most
responsible position of Prime Min-
ister. We thank you for your inspir-
ing message, and we can assure you
that the people of New Zealand are
very grateful for the recognition of
their contributions to the common
cause, and will stand firm in their
determination to continue their efforts
till a final victory is won."

"LIVERPOOL."

From the Governor-General of the
Union of South Africa to the Secretary
of State for the Colonies, received
Dec. 22.

"With reference to your telegram of
Dec. 19, the following from General
Botha for Mr. Lloyd George: I have
to thank you for your message on the
assumption by you of the high office
of Prime Minister. In conveying to
you my congratulations, please accept
my assurance of cooperation in the
struggle to carry the present struggle
to a triumphant issue."

"BUXTON."

From the Governor of Newfound-
land to the Secretary of State for the
Colonies, received Dec. 23.

"Your telegram of Dec. 19, Sir
Edward Morris having laid before the
Minister the stirring message from the
Prime Minister of the Imperial
Government, desires me to convey the
assurance that this colony steadfastly
adheres to its declaration made in
August, 1914. The sacrifices of the
past only intensify determination for
the future till the successful end is
reached."

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Sir George Rankin Askwith, K. C. B.,
whose recent award in the case of the
Liverpool dockers' demand for in-
crease in pay has caused dissatisfac-
tion, has been Chief Industrial Com-
missioner since 1911. Sir George has
been the means of successfully set-
tling many labor disputes when they
had reached a point where arbitration
became necessary. His tact and re-
source in dealing with some of the big
industrial strikes has gained for him
the confidence and esteem of the pub-
lic. He is, as is well known, a strong
believer in the policy of conciliation,
as distinct from arbitration, and has
publicly stated his convictions on this
point. Sir George was educated at
Marlborough, and later went to Ox-
ford, where he entered Brasenose Col-
lege. While at the university he dis-
tinguished himself in history, in which
subject he took a first class. Sir George,
who is a barrister of the Inner and
Middle Temple, acted as counsel on
the Venezuelan arbitration, and to H.
M. Commissioners of Works. In 1908
he went as British plenipotentiary to
the International Congress on Copy-
right in Berlin, and in 1911 he was
appointed Chief Industrial Commis-
sioner, the same year receiving the
hon. freedom of the Weavers Com-
pany and the City of London. In 1912,
at the request of the Government, Sir
George made a special report of the
labor laws in Canada. In 1915 he was
appointed chairman of the Govern-
ment Arbitration Committee, under
the Munitions of War Act.

Dudley Field Malone, upon whom, as
Collector of the Port of New York
City, important duties in connection
with the restraint of shipping and the
policing of the outer harbor devolve,
has held the position since 1913. Prior
to that he was Third Assistant Sec-
retary of State for a brief term. He
first came into national prominence
by his conduct as district attorney of
the city in 1909, when he showed inde-
pendence of character and a progres-
sive quality indicating that he was
not to be controlled by factors that
had counted on his subservience. In
the 1912 presidential campaign he was
one of the most effective platform or-
ators working for Mr. Wilson, and four
years later the same was true. Mr.
Malone is an anti-Tammany, anti-
machine type of Democrat; and as
such has come to be a prominent lead-
er among the younger men of the
party in the Empire State.

Hudson Stuck, archdeacon of the
Yukon since 1904, and one of the great
pioneer figures in the recent history
of the Protestant Episcopal Church of
the United States, has had much to do
in causing Congress to vote for a
"bone-dry" Alaska. He and his fel-
low workers, in their efforts to protect
the natives and the settlers from the
saloons, have again and again come
up against denunciations between Fed-
eral officials and liquor dealers, and
have not hesitated to lay their evi-
dence before the Secretaries of the In-
terior, and also before Congress.

Archdeacon Stuck is a native of Eng-
land, who came to the United States
in 1855. His professional training was
received at the University of the South,
in Sewanee, Tenn. His first recortates
were in Texas, and it was while a dean
in St. Matthew's Cathedral, Dallas,
that he was selected for the Alaskan
field. He is an explorer whose re-
search has won him recognition with
American and British geographers. He
writes in a good style about his
adventures and discoveries.

Mrs. John Francis Yawger, just
elected president of the New York City
Federation of Women's Clubs, is a na-
tive of Coeymans, and was educated
at the renowned Albany Female Acad-
emy and Packer Collegiate Institute.
She has long been interested in equal
suffrage, politics from the Republican
standpoint, civics, household econ-
omies, and the preservation of the
ideals of the fathers of the Republic.
She has held important offices in the
Daughters of the Revolution, the
Daughters of the Seventeenth Century,
and the National Society of Patriotic
Women. In politics she has been prom-
inent as a member and as an official
of organizations of Republican women.

John Franklin Shafroth, United
States Senator from Colorado, who has
introduced a resolution in the Senate
indorsing, in the main, the plan of an
International League to Enforce
Peace, which President Wilson has
brought to the attention of the Senate,
entered the Senate in 1913. He came
to the business of national lawmaking
after two terms as Governor of his
State. Earlier he had sat in two Con-
gresses, in the House of Representa-
tives. Senator Shafroth is a lawyer,
who settled in Denver in 1879, after
first practicing in Missouri, his native
State. He has been prominent in the
Senate, in support of humanitarian
causes.

TORONTO JEWS
WORK FOR WAR
VICTIMS' FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—The Hebrews of
this city have inaugurated a campaign
to raise \$30,000 toward the \$100,000
fund now being subscribed by Jewish
people of the neutral nations for the
relief of their compatriots living in
the war zone. One-tenth of the amount
was subscribed at the inaugural meet-
ing at Massey Hall. The chief
speaker was Peter Berkovitz, K. C., of
Montreal, the first Jew to obtain a
seat in the Canadian Legislature. After
exhorting his hearers to be loyal
citizens, he expressed the hope that
the war would soon cease and that the
Jews now living in the poor districts
of the large cities might return to
Palestine, restore the nation of Israel,
and live together in peace under the
British flag. He referred, too, to the
fact that thousands of Jews were
fighting side by side with Britain and
the Allies.

STUDY IS MADE
OF POSITION IN
THE NEAR EASTWesterners' Antagonism to Bal-
kan Theater Viewed—Possi-
bilities of Salonika

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Balkan correspondent lately in Greece
LONDON, England.—As a prelimi-
nary to the study of the value and
possibilities of the military expedi-
tion to Salonika, it will be instruc-
tive to examine what have thus far
been the fruits of the westerners' an-
tagonism to the Balkan theater in re-
lation to the evolution of the war.
This is the more necessary because
of a tendency to declare offhand that
the defeat of Rumania is further evi-
dence of the inability of the Macedo-
nian armies to limit the military
action of the Central Empires, whereas,
as a matter of fact, it might be
said that the unhappy lot of the Ru-
manians provides additional proof
that General Sarraïl was not equipped
sufficiently early to enable him to
create a diversion from the South.

"Westernism," which is, of course,
a movement inspired by purely mili-
tary considerations, boldly declares
that it was opposed both to the Gal-
lipoli and Salonika expeditions, and
attributes the failure of the one, and
the inactivity of the other to the poli-
ticians who conceived them. In this
matter the soldiers, perhaps un-
wittingly, are wielding a two-edged
sword.

The project for opening the Darda-
nelles for the conveyance of munitions
to and from Russia, and cutting off
the Turkish resources in men and
material from Germany, was a magni-
ficent conception. Had it materialized,
the probabilities are that the war
would have been over months ago, for
Russia would have been supplied with
material, Bulgaria would have been
kept neutral, and Rumania would have
thrown in her lot with the Allies at a
much earlier date. The fault lay not
in the conception, but in the military
execution of the plan, and some at
least consider that the campaign
should have been taken more seriously
from the beginning, or, if this was
impossible, delayed to a more conven-
ient season. So with Salonika. It
seems impossible to deny that the in-
tention to save the Serbian army or
even facilitate its escape was sound.
It would seem that the root cause of
the failure lay in the indisposition to
take interest in developments in the
Balkans, and in delay and hesitation
when that course eventually imposed
itself. If it is possible to point the
finger at Macedonia and urge that
thus far no serious advance has been ac-
complished, it may be that had the
necessary means been supplied, the
Salonika expedition would have suc-
ceeded.

It seems not unreasonable to hold
that the neglect of the Balkans has
been responsible for much more than
the mere inactivity of General Sar-
raïl's army. As a policy it was an
accessory to the defeat of Serbia and
all the grave consequences that that
disaster held for the Allies. Serbia
stood as a rampart between the Central
Empires and Bulgaria and Turkey,
between Germany and corn and cot-
ton, raw material and new levies, be-
tween the Allies and the evacuation
of Gallipoli. Yet it has been felt that
no effort was made to strengthen her
to resist the long-threatened fourth in-
vasion. When too late, succor was
demanded and sent. The expedition
was received as an unbidden guest.
It was treated as the Cinderella of the
story.

As part of a general offensive,
Salonika might have rendered price-
less service to the Allies. Counting
with a sane exploitation of Rumanian
intervention, it might have helped to
cut Germany's communications with
Constantinople, and end the war. It
has been powerless so far to do more
than recapture Monastir and raid a
few villages in the Struma plain. Any-
thing in the nature of bold, decisive
operations has been beyond its scope,
because it was denied not so much
the men, as the material necessary.

The question arises whether larger
possibilities of the Salonika expedition
were not ignored, together with the
idea of advancing therefrom against
Austria and thus attacking the weak-
est link in the chain of alliances built
up by the Central Empires.

The tendency of the "Westerners"
is to belittle the importance of the
Balkan campaign, while that of those
who see the larger possibilities in the
Near East is to exaggerate those pos-
sibilities. Victory lies in mobility and
it is true that to all appearances a
mobile campaign in the West is re-
mote if not impossible. On the other
hand it is alleged that the long and
dangerous sea communication to
Salonika, and the roadless mountain
lands thence to Belgrade, more than
neutralize the advantage of mobility.

NOTES ON POLITICS

An interesting political situation is
revealed in Russia by the acceptance
by M. Trepoff of the position of leader
of the Right in Council of the Em-
pire. M. Trepoff has made his accept-
ance conditional on the party aban-
doning its retrograde policy, and ac-
cepting the constitutional ideas it has
hitherto opposed. Thus M. Trepoff is
to attempt in the Council of the Em-
pire what he failed to do in the Duma,
and developments will be awaited with
interest. When M. Trepoff resigned
the position of Prime Minister, some
weeks ago, it was regarded as a tri-
umph for the reactionary party; but
this latest news puts a somewhat dif-
ferent complexion on the matter. The
Right in the Council of the Empire
would not have elected the former
Premier as its leader and accepted his
conditions unless it had determined on
a change of heart.

Thirty-four delegates representing
Progressives in 14 of the 62 counties
of New York State are perfecting an
organization to work for the party's
reorganization throughout the country
and to stand firmly against fusion
with any other party or parties. This
is part of the plan favored by Matthew
Hale of Massachusetts.

The various factions of the Demo-
cratic party in New York City are
talking about getting into closer con-
tact. It is proposed that a committee
of 150 be named to consider the sub-
ject, and that the members should be
Democrats, but not necessarily de-
pendent upon the party. County Clerk
William F. Schneider is sponsor for
the movement. He believes that it
would be an inspiration of confidence
to President Wilson if he knew his
services to the people had reunited all
Democrats in New York City into a
coherent and conquering party.

Mr. Lloyd George is nothing if not
thorough in his revolutions, and al-
though the drastic changes which are
being made in time-honored traditions
by the new Prime Minister are, in
these days, largely unheeded, they are
none the less remarkable. In future,
it appears, regular minutes are to be
kept of Cabinet proceedings, made by
a confidential secretary who is ac-
tually to be present at the meetings;
while the difficulty of keeping in touch
with all the members of the greatly
enlarged Ministry is to be met by the
establishment of a Prime Minister's
Department. Upon this department
will devolve the work of securing a
just coordination between all the great
departments of state, and of arrang-
ing such conferences as may be found
necessary between ministers.

The term Progressive only a short
time ago meant, in American politics,
a very definite thing, but since the
events of the last campaign the Pro-
gressives seem to be broken up into
three different groups. Those who
think that George W. Perkins finds all
of the former Progressives in the
Republican Party in sympathy with
him in his recent dealings with the
"old guard" and the Republican
national committee may be mistaken.
So a prominent figure in the move-
ment to "progressivize" the Republi-
can Party, in which Chester H. Rowell
of California is to the fore, recently
intimated to a representative of The
Christian Science Monitor. He said
his group of Progressives were very
little interested in Mr. Perkins.
This of course applies to Colonel
Roosevelt. The fateful last Pro-
gressive convention is apparently
far from forgotten. And of course
there is that group of Progressives
which was overridden in the windup
of the Progressive Party, those who
held out for perpetuating it. This
wing, in which is to be found Matthew
Hale of Boston, is insistent on carry-
ing out the program of the separate
Progressive party on which had been
rung down when a dominant majority
in the Progressive national committee
voted to indorse Mr. Hughes, with Mr.
Hale in the chair, powerless to
avert it.

The Australian Federal Prime Min-
ister's reported decision not to come
to Europe as Australia's representative
at the forthcoming imperial conference
is, perhaps, sufficiently accounted for
by the curious political situation which
at present obtains in the Common-
wealth. The official Labor party has,
of course, formally expelled Mr.
Hughes from its ranks, as it has also
any other of its leaders favorable to
conscription. Mr. Hughes is, at present,
able to maintain himself in office
by means of a temporary alliance
with the Liberals; but the position is
regarded as precarious, and liable to
be rendered impossible on the advent
of any drastic changes in the situation
in Europe.

The State of Columbia, S. C., sees
danger in the unlimited power of the
Governor to pardon convicts, to com-
mute their sentences, or to parole
them, and says this is a power to de-
stroy trial by jury; to abolish for the
time the authority of the courts; to
release upon the people a regiment of
felons, and a power in the hands of
one man to reward a criminal for the
doing of other crimes. The State says
there remains no reason why this
power should be in the hands of one
man, and urges upon the Legislature
that the exercise of the pardoning
power be surrounded with reasonable
restraints, and that it be divided be-
tween the Governor and a board in-
dependent of the Governor.

SHARK FISHING ENCOURAGED
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—No section
of the Atlantic seaboard will offer a
better field for exploitation than the
deep sea fishing grounds directly off
the Delaware capes, if Atlantic fish-
ermen decide to take advantage of the
proposal recently issued by the Fed-
eral Bureau of Fisheries to the Pacific
Coast fishing fleets that they go into
shark catching on a wholesale scale to
furnish a new substitute for leather,
says the Public Ledger.

WAGES OF WOMEN
IN MUNITION WORKSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The following
statement has been issued by the Min-
istry of Munitions:

"What are women actually earning
on munitions work? Are they over-
paid or underpaid? On the one hand,
there are denunciations of the extra-
vagance—stories of girls with chocolate
boxes on their lathes and of women
buying expensive sets of furs, and so
forth. On the other hand, there are
complaints that there are women on
Government work earning 3d. an hour
or less. That instances of low wages
may still be found is as undeniable as
the tales about the furs and the choco-
late boxes, but both are exceptional.
"The Minister of Munitions has, in
fact, done more for women workers
in 15 months than any other authority
could probably have done in 15 years.
As early as October, 1915, he published
his famous Circular L2 with its key-
note, 'Equal pay for equal work.' By
this order, women replacing men were
to be paid the same piece rates as
men, with a time rate of £1 a week.
These terms were at once applied to
the national factories, although in
private establishments they were at
first merely recommendations. Circular
L2 became law in February, 1916,
and has just been reissued in a form
still more favorable to women. The
amended form provides for the pay-
ment of £1 for a 48-hour week to
women of 18 years and over, with an
extra 6d. an hour for all additional
work. Thus a woman working 50
hours a week will at the end of that
time find herself in receipt of £1 1s.,
and if she were to work for 54 hours
she would receive £1 3s.

"A special Arbitration Tribunal has
also been set up by the Minister
of Munitions to deal exclusively with
women's wages. This tribunal first
considered a number of special cases,
and made a number of awards. Then
in July last these awards were con-
solidated into an order which ex-
tended their benefits to many thou-
sands of women and girls without the
trouble and expense of arbitration.
This order applies to women and girls
employed on work which prior to the
war was not recognized as men's
work, and amongst its provisions is the
payment of 4d. an hour to piece-
workers of 18 years and over; and of
4½d. an hour to workers of 18 years
and over, when customarily on time,
with an additional ½d. per hour in
each case for work undertaken in
danger zones. Supplementary orders
provide for girls on men's work, and
for women and girls on aircraft wood-
work.

"The effect of these orders is to
secure for the majority of women and
girls engaged on direct munitions a
decent living wage or the possibility
of making, when on piecework, and
piecework was intended to be the rule,
earnings undreamt of by the average
woman worker in peacetime.
"It is comparatively easy to deal
with direct munitions. Shells and
fuses have no use except in war, and
no purchaser but the Government. But
the progress of the war has led to the
control of thousands of establishments
of the most diverse character, from
great firms making armor plates to
firms making patent foods for babies.
It has brought within the definition
of 'munitions of war' thousands of
articles of ordinary commercial uses,
many of which have long been made
by women. The trades involved have
their own systems of apprentice-
ship, all framed under the stress of
national and international competi-
tion. To interfere rashly with them
would be like sticking a knife into the
works of a watch, and in this field
the Minister of Munitions has had to
proceed with caution.
"The Special Tribunal has been en-
gaged, however, on this task for many
weeks. It has examined hundreds of
cases, and if the new orders which re-
sult from the labors leave any trades
uncovered, it can, as the need arises,
deal with these by arbitration."

AUDITORS' EXAMINATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The results of the
November, 1916, examinations for the
Society of Incorporated Accountants
and Auditors have just been published,
and show that 98 candidates sat for
examination, which, in the circum-
stances, is regarded as satisfactory, as
the war has made great demands upon
the body of young men from which
candidates are recruited. Of the 98
who presented themselves, 72 were
successful. The successful Irish can-
didates include: Mr. Charles E.
Butcher, assistant auditor, National
Insurance Audit Department (Dublin
District), in the final examination;
Mr. Richard Mathews of the firm of
Pelham Plunkett & Co., Waterford,
in the intermediate; and Messrs. John
J. Fairley, Portadown; William Mc-
Ilwaine, Belfast; and Albert J. G.
White, Clontarf, in the preliminary ex-
amination. Accountants in Ireland
are interested to learn that Mr. C.
Hewitson Nelson, J. P., F. S. A. A., of
Liverpool, former president of the So-
ciety of Incorporated Accountants and
Auditors, has been elected by the Sen-
ate of the National University of Ire-
land external examiner in account-
ancy for the year 1917, in succession
to Prof. C. E. Martineau, M. A., of
Birmingham, and that Mr. Alexander
J. Magennis, F. S. A. A., of Cork, has
been appointed external examiner in
accounting to the Queen's University,
Belfast, for 1917.

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL FUND
Subscriptions towards Massachu-
setts' contribution to the George
Washington Memorial Building fund
have been forwarded by 79 towns of
the State and at least 40 more are ex-
pected to take action on appropri-
ations today or tomorrow. Boston's
share of the fund will be discussed at
a meeting in Ford Hall next Saturday
when Mayor Curley and Charles F.
Veod will speak.

BY OTHER EDITORS

On the First Line of Defense
NEW YORK WORLD.—What the
General Board of the Navy advised
in the way of new battleships the
House Naval Committee has now ac-
cepted. This calls for the construc-
tion of three dreadnoughts of 42,000
tons displacement, with a speed of 23
knots and carrying 12 16-inch guns.
The largest American battleships hith-
erto authorized and now building will
displace 32,600 tons, have a speed of
21 knots and carry eight 16-inch guns.
These are the first of our ships to
have guns above a 14-inch caliber.
Great Britain has believed in the big
and bigger warship as a first factor
in naval power, and the experiences
of this war have not shaken that faith.
Her biggest battleship at the outset
of the war, was the new Queen Eliza-
beth, of 27,500 tons, with eight 15-inch
guns, and that is still afloat. She has
lost from war operations no battle-
ship approaching that tonnage, and
her superdreadnoughts are the back-
bone of her sea power. In strength of
armament these new American bat-
tleships will be ahead of anything in
the rest of the world afloat or known
to be building. Congress is taking the
right course. If we are to build for
an unsurpassed first line of naval de-
fense, this is the way to go about it.

Leather and Substitutes
OKLAHOMA.—Shoe manufactur-
ers are said to be planning to use var-
ious materials in making shoes next
season. Leather, already close to pro-
hibitive prices, is getting scarcer and
more expensive. Cloths of different
texture will be substituted and a com-
position, in which rubber will be the
base, is to be tried as soles. It is in-
sisted, however, that we now have an
abundant source of leather supply, if
the tanners will avail themselves of
it. The woodchuck's hide is said to
make an excellent leather, and there
are millions of woodchucks. The man
who makes this assertion claims to
have had a pair of woodchuck shoes
years ago, which wore wonderfully.
The thing is worth looking into. Out
of the conditions developed by the war
many new industries will surely
emerge. If the woodchuck can be
made to serve man's needs there
should be a welcome for him.

Business Training
PEORIA STAR.—An organization
has been formed in the East, the object
of which is to impart by means of a
mail order course, the ethical value
of business training to the boys and
girls of the United States. A prospec-
tus, just issued, declares that a busi-
ness training is just as essential to the
future success of the girl as it is to
the boy, that because of it a woman
will make a better housekeeper, a bet-
ter domestic manager than would
otherwise be the case, and closes with
a declaration that training of this kind
is just as essential to the happiness of
the domestic establishment as is a full
knowledge of domestic economy. This
is undoubtedly true, and it is also un-
doubtedly true that the average boy
is much better off if he is able to get
the fundamentals of a business train-
ing in school. The elements of success,
however, are not to be inculcated by
an educational course; they must
come from the individual, and if the
individual does not possess energy, in-
dustry and a willingness to concen-
trate his efforts upon the details of
business, all the schooling in the
world will do him little good.

Courtesy at Home
MILWAUKEE JOURNAL.—The lit-
tle courtesies of life are too often for-
gotten where it is most important that
they should be remembered. In the
home and with one's own family, po-
lite attentions cost but a thought, but
are often worth more than money.
Some honest, hard-working, good peo-
ple appear to think politeness is for
the "stylish" only. Yet no home is so
humble that the practice of courtesies
will not add to its comfort and hap-
piness. A habit of politeness, of paying
little grateful attentions to one an-
other goes far to prevent discord. The
guest comes only for a time into the
family. The wish to make him com-
fortable and at ease is expressed in
polite attentions. How much more im-
portant that the same desires should
be expressed to the family on whose
happiness and good-will your own de-
pend.

MANSFIELD TO GET PARK
MANSFIELD, Mass.—Announcement
is made today that Walter M. Lowney
has executed a deed of Lowney Park
to the town for the use of the public.
The deed has been delivered to the
town counsel, Judge C. C. Hagerty,
with instructions to give it to the
Selectmen when the town in annual
meeting authorizes its acceptance.
The valuable tract of land, contain-
ing more than 1½ acres, facing the
railroad station, was laid out by Mr.
Lowney several years ago and he has
maintained its care.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET PRICES SWING UPWARD AGAIN

Rise, However, Attended by Considerable Uncertainty and Irregularity—Boston List Also Is Higher

General continuance of Saturday's late rise in New York stock market prices marked the first few minutes of dealings today, although it was attended by considerable uncertainty and unevenness in fluctuations. At the end of the first 15 minutes a somewhat lower level of figures were quoted for some of the leading issues. A few special stocks were buoyant, while others dropped fairly abruptly from first wide advances. Texas Company was an instance of the latter course. It opened up nearly 7 points and fell nearly 12 to 5 points below where it closed Saturday noon. Ohio Cities Gas rose 5 1/2 points.

United States Steel common advanced 2 points and then lost half that amount. Reading opened heavy among the rails, but New York Central, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Southern Railway were strong, although they did not hold at their best. American Beet Sugar, Anaconda, American Smelting, Kennecott, Crucible, Mexican Petroleum, Sloss-Sheffield and Utah rose strongly at first today.

The Boston stock market also had a general rise in the early part of today's session. American Zinc, United States Smelting common, Copper Range, Utah Consolidated, Pond Creek, Allouez and Calumet & Arizona were the leaders in the advance.

Prices in both markets held up well late in the first half-hour. Texas Company fell further, and then rallied. Ohio Cities Gas added to its gain.

There were further gains followed by some recessions during the first half of the session. The "industrial" were uniformly strong. By midday were inclined to be weak. By midday net gains of 2 to 4 points were recorded by many issues. U. S. Steel opened up 2 points at 106, advanced to 107 1/2, and fell off a point before midday. Utah Copper opened up 2 1/2 at 108, receded to 107 1/2, and then rose to 109. Lackawanna Steel, Crucible, Baldwin, American Smelting and Anaconda had good net gains. Texas Company opened up 6 1/2 at 121 1/2, dropped to 107 and recovered 3 points before midday.

Punta Sugar had quite a spurt on the local exchange. It opened up 3 1/2 at 34 and rose a point further. Island Creek Coal was up 5 points at 64. New River also was higher. Copper Range opened up 1 1/2 at 60 1/2, advanced to 62 1/2 and receded a good fraction before midday. U. S. Smelting was a strong feature of both New York and Boston markets. Further good advances were made by the active issues during the early afternoon. American Beet Sugar, Utah Copper, Mexican Petroleum and U. S. Steel were particularly strong. New Haven was a weak feature of both New York and Boston, selling down to a new low record on the New York exchange. Northern Pacific also was weak. The local market held fairly steady.

BOND AVERAGES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Mo. Yr.	Inc. over
10 highest gd. rails...	95.81	0.06
10 second gd. rails...	91.76	0.02
10 public util. bonds...	96.05	0.10
10 industrial bonds...	98.36	0.09
Combined aver...	95.48	0.05

*Decreased.

CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL.
Report of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, compares:

	1916	1915
Profits	\$1,577,929	\$982,864
Surplus after divs.	558,716	112,776
Prev. surplus	2,278,133	2,165,357
Total surplus	2,836,849	2,278,133

WEATHER
Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Snow tonight followed by clearing and a cold wave, Tuesday fair and continued cold; west gales diminishing Tuesday.

For Southern New England: Snow and much colder tonight with severe cold wave; Tuesday generally fair and continued cold.

For Northern New England: Snow and much colder tonight with a cold wave; Tuesday probably fair, colder in Maine.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

	8 a. m.	3:30 p. m.	10:42 p. m.
Albany	33.10	33.10	33.10
Buffalo	33.10	33.10	33.10
Chicago	33.10	33.10	33.10
Cincinnati	33.10	33.10	33.10
Denver	33.10	33.10	33.10
Des Moines	33.10	33.10	33.10
Jacksonville	33.10	33.10	33.10
Kansas City	33.10	33.10	33.10
Nantucket	33.10	33.10	33.10

IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.	3:30 p. m.	10:42 p. m.
Albany	33.10	33.10	33.10
Buffalo	33.10	33.10	33.10
Chicago	33.10	33.10	33.10
Cincinnati	33.10	33.10	33.10
Denver	33.10	33.10	33.10
Des Moines	33.10	33.10	33.10
Jacksonville	33.10	33.10	33.10
Kansas City	33.10	33.10	33.10
Nantucket	33.10	33.10	33.10

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

	8 a. m.	3:30 p. m.	10:42 p. m.
Albany	33.10	33.10	33.10
Buffalo	33.10	33.10	33.10
Chicago	33.10	33.10	33.10
Cincinnati	33.10	33.10	33.10
Denver	33.10	33.10	33.10
Des Moines	33.10	33.10	33.10
Jacksonville	33.10	33.10	33.10
Kansas City	33.10	33.10	33.10
Nantucket	33.10	33.10	33.10

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:33 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold...	8 1/4	8 1/4	7 3/4	7 3/4
Alaska Ju...	7	7	7 1/4	7 1/4
Allis-Chalm...	22 1/2	24 1/4	22 1/2	24
Allis-Chalm...	80	81 1/2	80	81 1/2
Am Ag Chem...	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am B Sugar...	94	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Am B Sugar...	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Can...	40	44 1/2	40	43 1/2
Am Can pf...	106	106	106	106
Am Can pf...	62 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	64 1/2
Am Cor Oil...	45	45	45	45
Am Express...	125	125	125	125
Am H & L...	11	11 1/2	11	11 1/2
*Am H & L pf...	61	63	61	63
Am Ice Sec...	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Am Linseed...	17	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
Am Linsd pf...	49	49 1/2	49	49 1/2
Am Loco...	68	71 1/2	68	70
Am Smelt g...	97 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	99
Am Smelt pf...	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Am Ssec Apf...	99	99	99	99
Am Ssec Bpf...	97	97	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am Steel Fy...	59	60 1/2	59	60 1/2
Am Sugar...	106 1/2	106 1/2	106	106 1/2
Am Tel & T...	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
Am Woolen...	41 1/2	39 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am Wool pf...	95	95	95	95
Am Writ pf...	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Am Zinc...	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Anaconda...	75 1/2	77 1/2	74	76
Asso Oil...	69	69	69	69
Atchison...	103	103 1/2	102	102
Atchison pf...	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
At Coast Li...	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
At Gulf...	95	100	94 1/2	99 1/2
At Gulf pf...	58	58	57	57
Bald Loco...	48 1/2	51 1/2	48	51
Balt & Ohio...	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
B & Ohio pf...	73 1/2	73 1/2	73	73
Barrett Co...	117 1/2	118	117 1/2	118
Batoplas...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel...	415	415	405	410
Beth Steel w...	127	129	126	126
Beth Steel...	29	29	27	27
BF Goodrich...	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	54 1/2
BF Good pf...	110	110	110	110
Brook R T...	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Butte & Sup...	43	45	42 1/2	44
Burns Bros...	104	105 1/2	103 1/2	105 1/2
Cal Petrol...	22 1/2	24	22 1/2	23 1/2
Cal Petrol pf...	49 1/2	52 1/2	49 1/2	52 1/2
Can Pacific...	156 1/2	157 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Can Pacific...	78 1/2	81 1/2	77	80 1/2
Ches & Ohio...	59	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
CM & St Paul...	85 1/2	85 1/2	85	85 1/2
Chi R I pf...	27	28	27	27 1/2
Chi R I pf...	107 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2	111 1/2
Chi & West...	36	36	36	36
Chi & West pf...	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Chile Cop...	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Chino Cop...	52 1/2	55	52 1/2	53 1/2
Clu Peabody...	70	70	70	70
Col Fuel...	42 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	44 1/2
Col Gas & El...	37 1/2	40	37 1/2	39 1/2
Con Gas...	124 1/2	126	124 1/2	125 1/2
Con Gas Balf...	121	121	121	121
Corn Prod...	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Corn Prod pf...	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Cruc Steel...	58	61 1/2	57 1/2	60 1/2
Cruc Steel pf...	111	113	111	113
Cuban CS pf...	39 1/2	42	38 1/2	42
Cuban CS pf...	90 1/2	91	90 1/2	90 1/2
Del & Lac...	228	228	228	228
Denver pf...	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Del Edison...	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Dome Min...	21	21	21	21
D S & A pf...	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Erie...	27	27 1/2	26 1/2	27
Erie pf...	39 1/4	41	39 1/4	40 1/4
Gen Electric...	32	32	32	32
Gen Electric...	166	166	165 1/2	165 1/2
Gen Motors...	109	110	106	110
G Motors pf...	89	89	89	89
Granby Min...	80	84	80	84
Gt Nor Ore...	31	32 1/2	31	32 1/2
Gt Nor pf...	116	116	115 1/2	115 1/2
Green Can...	43	44 1/2	43	44 1/2
Gulf States...	112	113	110	110
Gulf Sta pf...	103	103	103	103
Harv Cor...	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
*Ill Central...	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Inspiration...	54 1/2	57 1/2	54	57
Int Ag Corp...	14	14	13 1/2	13 1/2
Int Ag Corp...	35 1/2	37	35 1/2	37
Int Con Cor...	134	134	132	132 1/2
Int C Cor pf...	66	67	66	67
Int Mer Mar...	21 1/2	23	21 1/2	22 1/2
I Mer Mar pf...	66	69 1/2	65 1/2	68 1/2
In Nickel Ct...	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
In Paper...	40	42 1/2	40	42 1/2
In Paper pf...	96	101 1/2	96	101 1/2
Laclede Gas...	101	101	101	101
Louis & N...	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Kan City So...	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Kan C So pf...	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Kayser...	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Kelley Tires...	53	55 1/2	53	53 1/2
Kenne Cop...	42 1/2	44 1/2	42	43 1/2
Kings Co El...	2	2	2	2
Lack Steel...	76 1/2	79	76 1/2	78 1/2
L E & W...	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
L E & W pf...	41 1/2	42	41 1/2	42
Lee R & T Ct...	22	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
Lehigh Val...	74	74 1/2	74	74 1/2
Long Island...	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Mackay Cos...	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Mackay pf...	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Manhattan...	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Max Motor...	51	52 1/2	51	52 1/2
Maxwell pf...	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Maxwell pf...	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
May Co...	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Mex Petrol...	88 1/2	90	87	88 1/2
Miami...	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
M & St New...	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
MSP & SSM...	112	112 1/2	112	112 1/2
Mo Pac pf...	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Mo Pac w...	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Mon Power...	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	98
Mon Pow pf...	116	116	116	116
Nat C & S...	79	79	79	79

Nat Enamel...	26 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2
Nat Lead	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Nevada Con...	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
NY A Brake...	140 1/2	141 1/2	136	136
NY Central...	95 1/2	96 1/2	95	95
NY N H & H...	42	42 1/2	39	39 1/2
N & W...	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
North Pac...	106	106	103 1/2	104 1/2
N S Steel...	96	96	96	91
O Cities Gas...	95	99 1/2	95	98
Ont Silver	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
O & W...	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24
Owens Bot M...	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Pacific Mail...	19 1/2	23 1/2	19 1/2	23
Penna...	55	55	54 1/2	54 1/2
Peoples Gas...	99 1/2	101	99 1/2	100 1/2
Pero Marq w l...	29	29 1/2	29	29 1/2
Pere M pf w l...	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Phila Co...	38	39 1/2	38	39 1/2
Pitts Coalctf...	39	41 1/2	39	41 1/2
Pressed St...	76	76	76	77
Pullman...	160 1/2	161	160 1/2	161
Ray Con...	25	26	25	25 1/2
Reading...	90 1/2	94	90 1/2	92 1/2
Repub I & S...	74 1/2	78	73 1/2	76 1/2
Rep I & S pf...	102	102	102	102
Rumely...	16	16	16	16
Rumely pf...	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Ry Steel Sp...	46 1/2	47	46	46
Seab & A L pf...	34	34	34	34
S R Roebuck...	219	219	219	219
Shatt Ari...	24 1/2	26 1/2	24 1/2	26
Gloss Shef...	54	57 1/2	54	57
Gloss-Sh pf...	99	99	99	99
So Pacific...	93 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
So Ry...	29	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
So Ry pf...	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
St L & SF...	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Studebaker...	100 1/2	101 1/2	99	100 1/2
Stutz Motor...	47	48	47	48
TennCoact w l...	13	14	13 1/2	13 1/2
Texas Co...	221 1/2	221 1/2	207	210 1/2
Texas Pac...	16	17	17	17
Third Ave...	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
T B & P new...	94	95 1/2	94	95 1/2
Union Pac...	135 1/2	135 1/2	134	134 1/2
Union Pac pf...	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Unfed Ford...	138	141 1/2	138	141 1/2
UnRysSF...	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
UnRysSF pf...	18	18	18	18
US C I P...	175 1/2	175 1/2	173 1/2	175 1/2
US C I P pf...	60	60	60	60
US Rubber...	54	56	54	55 1/2
US S & R...	57 1/2	58 1/2	57	57 1/2
US Steel...	106	108 1/2	105	107 1/2
US Steel pf...	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Utah Copper...	108	111 1/2	107 1/2	109 1/2
Utah Sc...	19 1/2	21 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/2
C Chem...	40	40	39	39
C Chem pf...	110	110	110	110
I C & C...	48	48	48	48
Vabash...	125 1/2	127 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Vabashpf A...	49 1/2	49 1/2	48	49 1/2
Vabashpf B...	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Vells Fargo...	100 1/2	100 1/2	100	100
W Maryland...	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
West Union...	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Westinghse...	50 1/2	51 1/2	49 1/2	51
Westhouse rts	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
W & L E v l...	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
White Motor...	46 1/2	47	46 1/2	47
Wilson Co...	60 1/2	61	60 1/2	60 1/2
Willys-Over...	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
W O pf...	95	95	95	95
W Cent...	46	48 1/2	46	48 1/2

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BIG NET LOSS
IN SECURITIES
FOR LAST WEEK

Break in Stock Market Prices on

Account of Germany's Pro-
nouncement Severe in All
Groups—Sharp Recoveries

Announcement by Germany that she would unleash her submarines caused stock market prices to crumble as violently as at any time during the peace slump of December. The decline was so severe that with but few exceptions recoveries from the extreme low levels of the final month of 1916 were wiped out and prices, in many instances, declined to the lowest since late in 1915. The heavy liquidation caused a turnover of 2,058,400 shares on Thursday and 1,331,700 shares Friday.

The railroad shares, which in the December slump had shown some resistance, displayed pronounced weakness. On an average these issues dropped six points below the extreme low of that month, almost two points under the bottom of April, 1915, and to the lowest since late in 1915.

The week wound up with great buoyancy throughout the list, gains for Saturday running in some cases as high as 10 points, wiping out large part of the losses made during the two days previous. Sales for the short session aggregated 1,035,000 shares.

The tables below show the price ranges, together with the net changes of the leading active stocks of the New York and Boston exchanges for the week ended Feb. 3.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Am Bond Sugar	High	Last	Dec
Am Can	92 1/2	91	92 1/2
Am C & P	50 1/2	49	50 1/2
Am Locomotive	62 1/2	61	62 1/2
Am Smelters	108 1/2	107	108 1/2
Am Steel	83 1/2	82	83 1/2
Atchafalpa	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
A & W L	117 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
Baldwin	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
do rights	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
do W. L.	130 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2
Cal & Superior	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Cal Pet	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Cent Leather	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Chas & Ohio	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
C M & St P	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
C R I & Pac	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Chile Cop	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Chino	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Col Gas	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Col Fuel	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Col Ind	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Corn Prod	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Cruikshank Steel	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Cuba Cane	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Erie	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Gen Electric	170 1/2	169 1/2	170 1/2
Gen Motors	120 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2
Goodrich	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
Gr Nor Ind	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Gr Nor Ore	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Inspiration	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
I M M	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
I M M pf	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Int Nickel	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Int Paper	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Int Paper pf	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Kennecott	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Lack Steel	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Max Motor	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Max Pet	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Miami	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Mo Pac W L	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Nat E & St	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Nevada Cons	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
N Y A Brake	158 1/2	157 1/2	158 1/2
N Y Central	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
New Haven	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
N Y O & W	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Nor & Western	137 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2
Northern Pacific	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Ohio Cities Gas	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Pennsylvania	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Pitts Coal	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Pitts Steel	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Rock Island	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Rockwell	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Southern Ry	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Studebaker	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Southern Pacific	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Texas Cons	230 1/2	229 1/2	230 1/2
Union Pacific	143 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2
U S Rubber	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
U S Steel	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
Utah Copper	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Western Union	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Westinghouse	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Wills-Over	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Alaska Gold	9	8 1/2	9
Am T & T	127 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2
Am Zinc	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Arg Cons	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
At & W L	117	116	117
Cal & Ariz	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Cal & Ariz pf	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Day & Day	6 1/2	6	6 1/2
East Butte	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Edison Elec	219	218	219
Int Port Com	17	16 1/2	17
Island Creek	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Isle Royale	34	33 1/2	34
Lake Copper	15	14 1/2	15
Mass Gas	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Mohawk	85	84 1/2	85
New Haven	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
New River	28	27 1/2	28
do pf	88	87 1/2	88
North Butte	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Old Dominion	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Pond Creek	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Shannon	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Sw & Boston	6 1/2	6	6 1/2
Swift & Co	123	122 1/2	123
Tamarack	56	55 1/2	56
Terrington	61	60 1/2	61
Un Fruit	132 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2
Un Shoe	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
U S Steel	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
Utah Cons	19	18 1/2	19
Ventura	8 1/2	8	8 1/2

*Increase. †Ex-dividend.

AMERICAN WRINGER REPORT

Gross earnings	\$282,085	\$194,598
Net earnings	147,582	77,221
Free surplus	140,000	180,000
Total surplus	287,582	257,221
Depreciation	174,082	144,421
Total surplus	113,500	112,800

SLACKENING IN
GROSS EARNINGS
OF THE RAILWAYSAggregate of Larger Lines for
November Has Drop in Rate
of Gain Over the Year 1915

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Aggregate earnings for all larger railroads for November show a distinct drop in rate of gain in gross over previous year, together with first actual decrease in net earnings after taxes for nearly two years. December reports, now beginning to appear, indicate there was a further recession in rate of gross gain during that month, and that the decrease in net will be more serious.

Inasmuch as comparisons are being made with busiest fall and winter season the railroads had ever had, it is not surprising gross earnings should not continue to gain at same rate as heretofore. Total revenues for November, 1916, at \$322,359,000 were more than \$23,000,000, or 7.8 per cent ahead of November, 1915, in their turn almost \$66,000,000, or 28 per cent ahead of November, 1914.

Extent to which rate of gain has fallen off in recent months is shown by the fact that in October, 1916, gross was 11.3 per cent ahead of 1915; and for the first three months of this fiscal year, from July 1 to Sept. 30, the rate of gain was 16 per cent.

Net earnings, after deducting taxes, were \$101,717,829 for November last, compared with \$103,006,484 in 1915 and \$55,408,418 in 1914. Had it not been for an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 in the month's taxes, net operating income would have held its own with November of 1915. But net is still nearly twice what it was two years ago.

Principal item of increase in November operating expenses was one of \$14,000,000, or 15 per cent, in transportation expenses. Maintenance accounts increased, roughly, \$8,000,000, or 10 per cent. Both classes of expense increased out of proportion to 7.8 per cent increase in gross.

Net operating income of all roads at end of November was approximately \$60,000,000 ahead of that for corresponding five months of previous fiscal year. At end of the half year on Dec. 31 this lead had been reduced to perhaps \$55,000,000. Not a few railroad men believe substantial decreases in net will be the rule for remainder of the fiscal year, or at least until congestion on eastern lines can be cleared up and embargoes abolished. This will take until well into the spring at the earliest. A moderate shrinkage in the export traffic would probably improve railroad net earnings.

REPUBLICAN IRON
AND STEEL CO.
DIVIDEND VISTAAnnual Report Considered to
Open to Stockholders Pros-
pects of Larger Payments

The annual report of the Republic Iron & Steel Company opens up to common stockholders a dividend vista that should be uncommonly pleasant to view. The large amount of orders the company has on hand at the close of the year, taken at prices which will permit an expanding margin of profit, greatly strengthens the probability that common stockholders will share in profits to an extent larger than the present quarterly rate of \$1.25 a share, begun a little more than a month ago.

The report shows a divisible surplus of \$15,647,899, which is equal to \$51 a share of common stock, after deducting the regular 7 per cent dividend on the preferred. Or, making allowance for the 18 per cent dividends, including arrears paid on the preferred during the year, the balance was equal to 37 per cent on the common stock.

These earnings are substantially greater than generally expected. As a matter of fact, the highest estimate of earnings made before the issuance of the report was that \$45 would be shown earned for each share of common without deduction of dividend arrears paid during the year.

Accumulated dividends have all been paid up and the balance shown above the regular 7 per cent on the preferred will now accrue to holders of the common.

At the close of the year unfilled orders on hand amounted to 617,950 tons, a new high record, and an increase of 26,680 tons compared with the close of the previous year. But the fact that orders on hand showed an increase is not so important as the fact that the prices at which these orders were taken assure earnings for the first eight months of this year considerably in excess of the first eight months of 1916.

It now seems reasonably certain that for the first half of 1917 Republic Iron & Steel will earn \$30 a share of common, with possibilities strongly favoring earnings in excess of this figure.

This will mean that in the 12 months to end next June the company will have earned for each share of common stock, after deducting disbursements on the preferred, including arrears, a sum approximately equal to the present selling price of the common.

SILK EXCHANGE CLOSES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A press cable from Yokohama says that the silk exchange there suspended operations today owing to a slump in prices caused by the severance of diplomatic relations by the United States with Germany.

CHARTERS ARE
ISSUED TO NEW
CORPORATIONSCertificates to Do Business Given
by Massachusetts Commissioner
to Companies Engaging in
Wide Variety of Enterprises

Charters have been issued in the past week to the following Massachusetts corporations:

Securities Holding Co., Boston—Capital, \$1,000,000; president, Guy A. Ham, Newton; treasurer, William H. Taylor, Boston; clerk, Guy A. Ham, Newton.

George L. Slack Company, elevators, Boston—Capital, \$10,000; president and treasurer, George L. Slack, Boston; clerk, George Lundberg, Boston.

Walter A. Smith Co., Boston, printers—Capital, \$10,000; treasurer, Arthur E. Lonsdale, Everett; clerk, A. Thaxter Parson, Boston.

C. J. Leary & Sons, Inc., Fall River, publishers—Capital, \$5,000; president, treasurer and clerk, Charles J. Leary, Fall River; vice-president, Francis B. Leary, Fall River.

Builders Mortgage & Loan Co., Cambridge—Capital, \$100,000; president and treasurer, Albert E. Lynch, Cambridge; clerk, Henry C. Lynch, Cambridge.

National Rotary Oil Burner Co., Boston—Capital, \$50,000; president, John H. Blanchard, Boston; treasurer, Robert C. Cann, Boston; clerk, John A. W. Silver, Winthrop.

Lewis Farm Co., Walpole—Capital, \$20,000; president, J. Edward Plimpton, Walpole; treasurer and clerk, Stephen P. Cushman.

Lynd-Farquhar Co., Boston; machine tools—Capital, \$100,000; president, Robert J. Lynd, Boston; treasurer, Charles S. Farquhar, Boston; clerk, Arthur P. Teale.

Campbell Electric Corporation, Lynn—Capital, \$5,000; president, Lawrence E. Gott, Swampscott; treasurer, R. Campbell, Lynn; clerk, Jennie Schwartz, Lynn.

Hall Shoe Company, Whitinsville—Capital, \$5,000; president, Herbert F. Hall, Whitinsville; treasurer and clerk, Harry W. Brown, Whitinsville.

The People Publishing Co., Lynn—Capital, \$1,000; president, Constantino A. Mathers, Lynn; treasurer, George J. Lympersopolis, Lynn; clerk, Mark G. Vriolins, Lynn.

Queen Ladies Tailoring Co., Boston—Capital, \$5,000; president, Nathan Weinstein, Boston; treasurer, Victor Reinstein, Boston; clerk, George J. Leitzky, Gloucester.

Bay State Heat Co., Lynn—Capital, \$5,000; president, Abraham J. Lynn, Lynn; treasurer, Joseph S. Butman, Lynn; clerk, Jacob Stone.

Economy Appliance Co., Marlboro; gas and electric appliances—Capital, \$5,000; president, Benjamin H. Larned, Worcester; treasurer, Joseph W. Matthews, Worcester; clerk, Thomas A. McAvoy, Worcester.

Burncoat Estates, Inc., Worcester; real estate—Capital, \$5,000; president, Francis J. Mahoney, Worcester; treasurer and clerk, Frank M. Peterson, Worcester.

Marshall J. Root Co., Worcester; bonds and stocks—Capital, \$60,000; president and treasurer, Marshall J. Root, Worcester; clerk, Charles C. Tutman, Worcester.

The Moore Pen Co., Boston—Capital, \$75,000; president, John A. Daly, Arlington; vice-president and treasurer, Leonard W. Follock, Belmont; clerk and secretary, Jane A. Hay, Dorchester.

J. F. & W. H. Cushing Co., Weymouth; coal and ice—Capital, \$15,000; president, Raymond P. E. Vary, Weymouth; treasurer and clerk, William P. Sheppard, Braintree.

The J. D. McIntyre Co., Cambridge—Capital, \$25,000; president, Joseph D. McIntyre, Wollaston; treasurer and clerk, Joseph K. Haynes, Jr., Brookline.

The Soften Co., Boston; dressings and blackings; capital, \$35,000; president and treasurer, Frank A. Page, Wollaston; vice-president, Ellsworth E. Goodwin, West Medford; secretary and clerk, George M. Daum, Boston.

Morton Realty Associates, Inc., Boston—Capital, \$50,000; president, Ross E. Perry, Dorchester; treasurer, William Nelson, Dorchester; clerk, Ainslie R. Atkinson, Dorchester.

William P. Adrian Co., Worcester; provision; president and treasurer, William P. Adrian, Worcester; clerk, Julia F. Carroll, Worcester.

Greenwood's Garage, Inc., Walpole—Capital, \$15,000; president and treasurer, Richard H. Hennessey, Walpole; treasurer, Levi J. Greenwood, Walpole.

Medfield Silica Co., Medfield—Capital, \$100,000; president, Oliver Wolcott, Milton; treasurer, Francis O. Gray, Boston; clerk, John E. Searle, Ipswich.

Arizona Eastern Mining Co., Taunton—Capital, \$100,000; president, Denis J. Shea, Newport, R. I.; treasurer, Cornelius J. Sullivan, Newport, R. I.; clerk, Frank J. Taunton, Taunton.

Helburn, Thompson Co., Salem; leather merchandise—Capital, \$25,000; president, J. Willard Helburn, Salem; treasurer, Arthur F. Johnson, Cambridge; clerk, Hervey W. King, Milton.

Oko Zinc & Lead Co., Boston—Capital, \$500,000; president, Arthur W. Pope, treasurer, Malcolm Green, Boston; clerk, Arthur L. King, Boston.

A. F. Rich Co., Boston; fish—Capital, \$8,000; president, Ernest F. Rich, Boston; vice-president, Arthur L. Parker, Somerville; treasurer, Irving M. Atwood, Newton Highlands; clerk, Maurice P. Shaw, Dorchester.

SITUATION IN
MARINE RATES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For the first time since the outbreak of the European war American vessels sailing for the war zone are being charged the same insurance rates as the belligerents. American ships sailing today to the United Kingdom and to other neutrals and belligerents are being quoted a flat rate of 10 per cent by leading local marine insurance underwriters. Quotations on ships of all nations leaving for Bordeaux are 10 to 12 per cent, and rates to Atlantic ports from Bordeaux are fixed at the same level. Heretofore American steamers have been receiving a much lower rate than the belligerents, in most instances about 2 per cent being charged to ships flying the American flag.

STEEL TRADE'S
POSITION STILL
VERY STRONGStriking Profits of United States
Steel Corporation Taken as
Indicative of Situation

Practically all the talk in the steel trade during the past week has been the extraordinary and generally unexpected showing made by the United States Steel Corporation for the final quarter of 1916, as the figures published were in excess of even the most optimistic estimates. The point is made that the report indicates the condition of the steel trade more clearly than any other factor.

As steel companies are booked for the remainder of this year and even beyond, steel men say there is no reason to expect anything but record earnings by the various companies during the present calendar year, even should there be a falling off in the demand, which thus far has kept up fairly well.

There has been rail buying on a fairly good scale recently and the large orders which have been announced in the past have now been reflected in the market for rail accessories. For these products a renewed demand is noted, this being especially true of spikes and track bolts, for which many roads have inquiries out and some good orders have been placed.

The demand for wire products is only moderate and it is said in the trade that specifications are not as heavy as they have been in weeks past. This, however, is attributed to the fact that deliveries are not far into the future. The supply of wire roads, on the other hand, is not of sufficient proportions to take care of the present demand.

Plates and small shapes have been purchased recently and orders totaling nearly 40,000 tons have become known in the past few days. Further business in these products is looked for, as it is known that consumers having orders on hand will fill their requirements. However, as in the past, these users might decide to wait until there are assurances of renewed activity in this branch.

Sheets are in good demand and inquiries are said to be in the market for substantial tonnages. This demand at present is coming mainly from automobile manufacturers, who are taking deliveries late this year and early in 1917 if obtainable to cover their needs for the manufacturing of cars.

Decidedly better conditions prevail in the market for pig iron. The demand has increased and advances in prices were announced during the week at Cincinnati and Birmingham. At the first named center No. 2, southern, has been advanced \$1 a ton to \$26.90, while at Birmingham No. 2 iron is \$1 higher, the new quotation being \$27. It is said inquiries in addition to those already in from Europe have come into the market, but thus far no large contracts have been closed.

LIBRARY BUREAU
GAINING GROUND

Library Bureau issues a report for 1916, showing net earnings for the year of \$338,286. In addition to paying the regular quarterly preferred dividends, two deferred dividends, amounting to \$60,000, were paid, leaving one deferred dividend still to be paid and \$158,286 was added to the surplus. The balance sheet shows \$1,327,968 represents materials on hand, and current liabilities of \$759,393.

BOSTON BANK REPORT

Changes in the weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston are:

Circulation	\$6,337	Increase
Loans, dis & inv.	\$6,721,000	5,480,000
Indiv. deposits, incl. U. S.	\$3,664,840	6,280,000
Time deposits	\$154,320,000	6,835,000
Exchange clear	\$446,000	284,000
Exchange clear	\$19,578,000	4,342,000
D. cash from banks	\$1,476,000	\$988,000
D. cash reserve	\$2,317,000	\$1,449,000
R. & F. Fed Res Bk	\$9,970,000	195,000
Res. with other bks	\$5,333,000	4,351,000
Res. excess in banks and with Fed Resv	2,937,000	1,936,000
Excess with res agts	\$5,245,000	4,180,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75%, cables 4.76-16, franc cables 5.83%, checks 5.83%, reichmarks cables 6.7%, checks 6.7%, lire cables 7.25, checks 7.26, Swiss cables 5.00, checks 5.01%, Vienna cables 10.70, checks 10.65, Stockholm cables 29.65, checks 29.55, peseta cables 21.40, checks 21.30, guilder cables 40.34, checks 40.11-16, rubles cables 28.50, checks 28.40. The above figures for Vienna exchange constitute a new low record.

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England—Metal prices are quoted as follows: Spot copper \$134, futures \$130, electro \$145, sales spot none, futures none. Spot tin \$200 15s, up £1 10s; futures £201 15s, up £1 5s; straits £201, up £1 5s; sales spot tin 70, futures 160 tons. Spot lead £30 10s, futures £29 10s, spot spelter £24, futures spelter £24.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver prices 76 1/2 c, unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 37 1/2 d, unchanged.

COTTON CLOTH
SALES REACH
A LOW LEVELDrop in Raw Staple Affects Buy-
ing, and War Prospects of
United States Also Factor—
Few Cancellations, However

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—With the development of the war crisis and the consequent break in raw cotton during the past week, sales of cotton cloth and yarn by the mills in this city and Fall River came almost completely to a standstill. Manufacturers were no more willing than buyers to enter into important commitments with the future of values so uncertain, and they both hung back, waiting for the international situation to come to a definite conclusion.

The collapse of cotton was a great disappointment and shock to the manufacturers. If the raw material is going to stay down to less than 15 cents a pound for any considerable period of time, a radical readjustment of cloth prices must ensue. Following the recent decline in cotton from a 21 cent to an 18 cent basis, the apprehension is expressed that this new drop may so undermine cloth values as to lead buyers to cancel contracts now on mill books. This would obviously mean that the book profit of months ahead, which the manufacturers have been counting on, will disappear.

The cancellation problem is one with which cotton manufacturers have wrestled in vain in past years. Although theoretically it might be possible for a mill treasurer to carry a cancellation to court and force a customer to take goods for which he had contracted, as a practical proposition it is usually more costly than it is worth. There is a saying in the cotton goods trade that any goods may be "second quality" in a declining market, which is another way of saying that a customer who does not want to take goods on order can easily find some slight defect in them which will serve as an excuse for his breaking the contract.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NATIONAL TITLE
SQUASH TENNIS
PLAY UNDER WAY

Competition Continues Today on
Courts of Yale Club in New
York—Anderson Dana Wins
Feature Match of First Round

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play continues today in the United States National Squash Tennis Association Class A championship tournament on the courts of the Yale Club of New York and some exceptionally fast matches are expected to take place.

The tournament opened Saturday, and the first round was well cleaned up. The feature match of this round was the one between Anderson Dana of the Harvard Club and C. M. Bull Jr. of the Squash Club. Both of these players rank well, and while Dana won the match in straight games, it was a hard-fought contest, with Bull playing up to form. Both players hit the ball hard.

The second round yesterday brought together E. S. Winston, the champion, and F. V. S. Hyde, both of the Harvard Club, the former being victorious in a match expected to have an important bearing on the outcome of the tournament. Hyde was considered one of Winston's strongest competitors for the title, and there was unusual interest in the match on that account, so that the contest drew a large gallery.

Winston won in a hard-fought three-game match by 16-18, 15-10, 15-12. Hyde putting up a hard fight against the hard drives of the champion. Hyde did his best playing in the first game, when he took the lead and for a time looked like an easy winner. Winston came from behind, however, and forced the game to 18-16 before Hyde finally won.

Anderson Dana of the Harvard Club, who defeated C. M. Bull Jr. of the Squash Club in the first round, came through with another victory in the second round when he defeated John Taylor of the Princeton Club 15-8, 15-8. W. H. Vanderpool of the Squash Club won from J. H. Williams of the Yale Club, 15-8, 15-11. The summary:

FIRST ROUND

Donald Mackay, Yale Club, defeated W. H. Hackett, Harvard Club, 15-6, 15-9.

A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, defeated R. A. Gilney, Bridgeport University Club, 15-4, 15-8.

L. E. Mahan, Columbia Club, defeated H. W. Carhart, Yale Club, 15-10, 15-7.

P. M. Morrison, Harvard Club, defeated Harold Tobey, Princeton Club, 18-16, 15-7.

G. L. Catlin, Bridgeport University Club, defeated R. J. Streibich, Columbia Club, 15-10, 15-13.

E. du P. Irving, Harvard Club, defeated O. L. Quernsey, Yale Club, 15-8, 15-10.

W. H. Vanderpool, Squash Club, defeated H. G. Stern, Princeton Club, 15-9, 15-11.

J. H. Williams, Yale Club, defeated E. W. Putnam, Columbia Club, by default.

D. F. Phelps, Harvard Club, defeated L. H. Cornell, Columbia Club, 15-6, 15-5.

Rudolph Goppel, Greenwich F. C., defeated Livingston Platt, Yale Club, 15-12, 15-13.

T. A. E. Harris, Harvard Club, defeated J. C. Macgure, Yale Club, 15-13, 15-12.

D. B. Noyes, Squash Club, defeated L. Bradford, Yale Club, 17-16, 12-15, 17-14.

John Taylor, Princeton Club, defeated R. L. Whitman, Harvard Club, 15-7, 15-7.

Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, defeated C. M. Bull Jr., Squash Club, 18-15, 14-17, 15-13.

Joseph Walker 3d, Yale Club, defeated R. Holland, Princeton Club, by default.

H. D. Buckley, Columbia Club, defeated J. C. Tomlinson Jr., Yale Club, 15-14, 15-5.

H. S. Satterlee, Harvard Club, defeated R. H. Missett, Princeton Club, by default.

S. H. Johnson, Yale Club, defeated G. H. Richards, Harvard Club, by default.

F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, defeated L. J. Grinnell, Harvard Club, 15-8, 15-6.

A. E. Eldredge, Heights Casino, defeated J. T. Terry Jr., Yale Club, 15-10, 15-14.

E. S. Winston, Harvard Club, defeated E. R. Hudson, Yale Club, 15-9, 15-4.

F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated A. T. Scott, Columbia Club, 15-10, 15-3.

J. F. Stillman, Yale Club, defeated W. B. Parsons Jr., Harvard Club, by default.

H. E. Fink, Englewood F. C., defeated P. H. Davis, Harvard Club, 15-9, 17-15, 15-10.

S. Martin, Heights Casino, defeated R. Abbott, Yale Club, 15-13, 15-12, 15-8.

H. P. Smith, Yale Club, defeated E. P. Pearson, Harvard Club, by default.

A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, defeated E. H. Henninway, Harvard Club, by default.

R. C. Coburn, Greenwich Field Club, defeated C. F. Clarkson, Harvard Club, 15-11, 15-4.

J. B. Cornell, Yale Club, defeated W. P. Sargent, Harvard Club, by default.

R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, defeated M. R. Rushmore, Harvard Club, 15-5, 12-15, 15-5.

J. W. Appel Jr., Harvard Club, defeated J. E. Johnson, Yale Club, 15-8, 15-11.

A. E. Corey, Yale Club, defeated T. Coward, Yale University, 15-18, 15-10, 17-14.

SECOND ROUND

E. S. Winston, Harvard Club, defeated F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, 16-18, 15-10, 15-12.

A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, defeated Donald Mackay, Yale Club, 15-10, 15-11.

P. M. Morrison, Harvard Club, defeated L. E. Mahan, Columbia Club, by default.

E. du P. Irving, Harvard Club, defeated G. L. Catlin, Bridgeport University Club, 15-6, 15-11.

W. H. Vanderpool, Squash Club, defeated J. H. Williams, Yale Club, 15-8, 15-11.

D. R. Noyes, Squash Club, defeated T. A. E. Harris, Harvard Club, 15-12, 15-12.

Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, defeated John Taylor, Princeton Club, 15-8, 15-8.

S. H. Johnson, Yale Club, defeated H. S. Satterlee, Harvard Club, by default.

A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, defeated H. P. Smith, Yale Club, 15-12, 15-8.

BOSTON A. A. CHAMPIONS FOR 1917

40-Yard Dash—Mayo Williams, Brown University	5s.
45-Yard Hurdles—E. J. Thomson, Dartmouth College	1m. 12s.
60-Yard Run—Braman Jacobs, Needham High School	1m. 13s.
100-Yard Run—J. T. Higgins, Irish-American A. C.	2m. 13s.
1-Mile Run—J. A. Power, Irish-American A. C.	4m. 29s.
Hunter-Mile—M. A. Devaney, Millrose A. A.	4m. 25s.
3-Mile Run—J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C.	14m. 33s.
Running High Jump—W. T. Hobbs, Dartmouth College	4ft. 2in.
16-Pound Shot—J. A. Sherburne, Dartmouth College	46ft. 2in.

TEAM RACES

Harvard University (Cornell University)	3m. 8s.
Boston A. A. (New York A. C.)	3m. 8 1/2s.
University of Maine (Bowdoin College)	3m. 8 3/4s.
Dartmouth College (Princeton University)	3m. 9 1/4s.
Holy Cross College (Boston College)	3m. 9 3/4s.
Dartmouth 1920 (M. I. T., 1920, Holy Cross 1920)	3m. 12s.
Harvard 1920 (Yale 1920)	3m. 12 1/2s.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Brown University)	3m. 12 3/4s.
Phillips Exeter Academy (Phillips Andover Academy)	3m. 15 1/2s.
Rhode Island State College (University of Vermont)	3m. 16s.
University of Maine (Bates College)	3m. 17s.
Massachusetts Agricultural College (Worcester Polytechnic Institute)	3m. 19s.
Bowdoin College (Colby College)	3m. 19 1/2s.

(4120 yards)

Yale University (Harvard University)	7m. 7 1/2s.
Millrose A. A. (Meadowbrook A. C.)	7m. 25 1/2s.
Syracuse University (Dartmouth College)	7m. 42 1/2s.

*Ties record. †New record.

FINE RACING IN
THE BOSTON A. A.
INDOOR GAMES

With one new record and two others equaled, the annual indoor track and field games of the Boston Athletic Association, held in Mechanics Hall, Boston, Saturday evening, furnished some splendid athletic competition for the followers of these games. Champions of all classes took part in the meet and their performances were, as a rule, fully up to expectations.

The feature event was the three-mile invitation race. J. W. Ray of the Illinois Athletic Club, who recently established a new 1 1/2-mile record, was the star of the event and he won easily in the record time of 14m. 38.4-5s. Ray gave one of the finest exhibitions of long-distance running ever seen in Boston and he should make a number of new records before the winter is over.

E. J. Thompson, the star Dartmouth College freshman, won the 45-yard hurdle race and at the same time equaled the record of 6s. He was closely pressed by F. S. Murray of the New York A. C.

The other record equaled was that for the 1000-yard handicap run, which was won by J. T. Higgins of the Irish-American A. C. in 2m. 19.4-5s. The former record was made by the same athlete in 1915.

The team races proved to be up to the standard. Harvard made the best time of the evening for the 1500-yard distance, when the Crimson defeated Cornell in 3m. 8s. Yale University made the best time for the 3120-yard distance, when the Elis defeated Harvard in 7m. 73-5s.

INDOOR TENNIS
CHAMPIONSHIP
IS UNCERTAIN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The national indoor tennis championship tournament, scheduled to begin on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory on Saturday, may have to be indefinitely postponed. This was learned after the announcement that diplomatic relations had been broken off between the United States and Germany. An order was issued placing the armories under armed guard, and play in the national championships will have to await the rescinding of this order.

Just what action will be taken in the matter has not yet been determined by the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club, which is to hold the event. Practice has been going on for the tournament and it is realized that its postponement will detract materially from interest in the event. Players from distant points, and many of them are entered, will have their plans entirely disarranged. It has been proposed that the event could be transferred to the Longwood covered courts, but this is unlikely.

The closing of the armories will also affect other tournaments which have been planned during the coming two months. The Sixty-ninth Regiment armory, where tennis courts are rented and where an annual winter tournament is held, will probably be closed, as will the courts in the Twenty-second Regiment armory.

CHICAGO WINS
TRACK CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—University of Chicago defeated Purdue University here Saturday evening in the first Western Conference indoor track and field meet of the season by a score of 56 to 29. The performances were very good in most cases, no less than four Purdue records being broken.

Binga Diamond, Chicago, made a new record of 54s in the 640-yard dash. W. B. Van Aken of Purdue made a new mark of 2m. 2s. for the 880-yard run. G. L. Tenny of Chicago ran the mile in 4m. 28.2-5s., and Higgins of Chicago won the 1000-yard dash with a record of 42ft. 8 1/4in. The winners of the various events follow:

40-Yard Dash—F. C. Roth, Purdue, 45s.	40-Yard Hurdles—H. F. Schlenker, Purdue, 55s.
440-Yard Dash—Binga Diamond, Chicago, 54s.	880-Yard Run—W. B. Van Aken, Purdue, 2m. 2s.
One-Mile Run—G. L. Tenny, Chicago, 4m. 28 1/2s.	Two-Mile Run—D. R. Powers, Chicago, 9m. 51 1/2s.
Running High Jump—D. J. Fisher, Chicago, 5ft. 8in.	16-Pound Shot—Higgins, Chicago, 42ft. 8 1/4in.
Pole Vault—D. J. Fisher, Chicago, 12ft. 6in.	Relay Race—Chicago, 1m. 53 1/2s.

HEWITT MORGAN
WINS A SQUASH
RACQUET TITLE

The New York Athletic Club won the Manrique fencing trophy by defeating the New York Pencers Club on the final round at the Central Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn. This gives the N. Y. A. C., the United States National junior foil team championship.

Irving School of New York City won the Yale interscholastic championship at New Haven with 25 points. Lawrenceville was second with 22 and Brookline (Mass.) High School third with 12. Prendergast of Irving School tied the interscholastic record of 25-3-5s. for the 50-yard swim. Leo Handy of the same school tied the 100-yard record of 56.4-5s. Bird of Brookline High School made a plunge of 72 ft. 6 in.

COLUMBIA WILL
START BASEBALL
THIS AFTERNOON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first practice of the season for the baseball candidates at Columbia University will be held this afternoon in the big gymnasium. Coach Andrew Coakley has called his men out unusually early this year in an effort to train them to take the places of those lost to the varsity nine by graduation. It will take time to train the men from the substitute and freshman teams of last year, and Coach Coakley wants all the time he can get.

Battery candidates will be the only ones called out today, and for the next two weeks they will work alone, so that when the whole squad is summoned on Feb. 19 there will be pitchers and catchers in shape to furnish batteries for the batting practice.

Columbia is depending on two men to form the nucleus of the pitching staff. These are Howard Miller, the varsity quarterback in 1915, and Culliton, another football star. Both men were ineligible last spring for the nine, but it is expected they will be restored by the faculty authorities on the strength of their work last term. Miller had considerable pitching experience on the New Rochelle High School team. Culliton is a bigger man than Miller, and last season at practice gave promise of developing into one of the best pitchers in the history of baseball at Columbia.

The place left vacant by George Smith, who joined the New York Giants after graduation last June is causing Coach Coakley to center all his efforts in the early practice season on the pitchers. In addition to Miller and Culliton, 17 other battery men will report today. Of this number all except five are pitchers.

Of the under-classesmen Norman Meany is regarded as one of the most promising candidates. Others who will be on the pitching staff before the first cut is made are Criswell, Levy, Latour, Van Orden, Goeman, Kirkland, Edward Shea, a veteran of the 1915 season, and Baxter.

Captain-elect Lester Lane, a veteran of two seasons, will do the bulk of the catching, and little doubt is felt that any of the new men will push Lane too hard for his position. Coach Coakley recalls, however, that Lane was out of several games last spring and he will demand at least two second-string catchers. Alan Temple, a varsity substitute for two seasons, will again be available, and other catchers are Cleveland, a former Brown University player; Spottke, a 1916 man who is also an outfielder, and Goodman.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Practically all of the teams in the Intercollegiate Athletic Association have notified the management that they would be represented at the indoor championship track games to be held here on March 3. Fred Murray, winner of the low hurdle championship last year, will lead a team from Leland Stanford Jr. University in the graduate relay race. The graduate race is a new feature of the season and a mile. J. E. Meredith of Pennsylvania will lead a team in this event.

INTERCITY GOLF MATCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—An intercity tournament between Jacksonville, Fla., and Savannah is scheduled to begin on the links of the Savannah Golf Club on Feb. 10. The play will be for a silver shield trophy which will go to the team winning three successive matches. The Jacksonville team already has one match to its credit, having defeated Savannah at Jacksonville.

DARTMOUTH PLAYS YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Dartmouth College hockey team is scheduled to meet the Yale varsity here this evening and a close contest is expected.

SATURDAY EVENTS

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute defeated West Point Academy at basketball 26 points to 21.

Massachusetts Agricultural College defeated West Point Academy at hockey 2 goals to 1.

The Yale varsity hockey team defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology at New Haven, 8 to 1.

The Harvard varsity wrestling team divided honors with the Boston Y. M. C. A., each team winning six points.

The Arena Hockey Club defeated the All-Stars at the Boston Arena 9 goals to 3. Arena was scheduled to play the Montreal Stars, but the latter team was unable to reach Boston.

N. H. Maxwell, Aronimink Club, won the chief trophy in the annual St. Valentine golf tournament at Pinehurst, N. C., by defeating E. C. Beall of the Uniontown Country Club, 8 and 7.

MINNESOTA IS
VICTOR AGAINST
OHIO STATE FIVE

Winners Take Basketball Contest by Close Score of 25 to 24 in Western Conference Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—University of Minnesota met Ohio State University in their first athletic contest Saturday evening, when the basketball teams of the two universities played a championship contest in the Western Conference series and the Gophers won a very close game by a score of 25 to 24.

The game was extremely close from beginning to end, Minnesota not playing up to its best form on account of being overconfident. The Gophers lacked team play and were not as aggressive as they have been in previous games.

Kingsley, Norton and Leader were the high individual scorers, the first two getting four goals from the floor while Leader made three from the floor and made two out of nine tries from the foul line. Douglas threw well from the foul line getting five of his nine tries. The summary:

OHIO STATE

Stadsvold, f., 11; Leader, f., 10; Kingsley, f., 9; Norton, f., 8; Douglas, f., 7; Davis, f., 6; Goals from floor: Kingsley 4, Stadsvold 2, Wymann 2, Gillen, Douglas, for Minnesota; Norton 4, Leader 3, McDonald 2, Davis 2, for Ohio State. Goals from foul: Douglas 5, for Minnesota; Leader 2, for Ohio State.

ILLINOIS WINS
FROM CHICAGO
IN CLOSE GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—University of Illinois defeated the University of Chicago in the second of their two Western Conference basketball games here Saturday evening by a score of 19 to 16. When the two teams met at Urbana last month, Illinois won 20 to 10. The Illini won through its superior passing game. The way Ray Woods fed the ball to Ralph Woods was remarkably clever, and the Maroon defense could not seem to check it. At the end of the first half the Illini were leading by score of 13 to 7, and although Chicago made a splendid rally toward the end of the game, the Maroon could not catch up.

Ralph Woods was easily the individual star, scoring 15 of the points made by his team. He made three baskets from nine foul chances. Bent led the scoring for his side and made two of his eight foul tries out. The summary:

ILLINOIS

McKay Woods, f., 11; Parker, Clark, McKay, Otto, f., 11; Bent, Alwood, f., 8; Goals from floor: Woods 6, Alwood, Ray Woods, for Illinois; Bent 2, Townley 2, Clark 2, Gorgas, for Chicago. Goals from foul: Ralph Woods 3, for Illinois; Bent 2, for Chicago.

PITTSBURGH GIVES
TRAINING DATES

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—President Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh Nationals has announced his exhibition dates for the coming training season. The only big league club to be met is the Cleveland Americans at New Orleans on April 1, 4, and 5. The New Orleans team will be played April 2 and 3.

On April 6 and 7 Pittsburgh will play at Birmingham, where Burleigh Grimes, the clever young pitcher, formerly performed. They will be at Nashville on April 8 and 9, and at Evansville, Ind., on April 10. The club will open the National League season on April 11 at Cincinnati.

GREAT ENTRY FOR
BIG COLLEGE MEET

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Practically all of the teams in the Intercollegiate Athletic Association have notified the management that they would be represented at the indoor championship track games to be held here on March 3. Fred Murray, winner of the low hurdle championship last year, will lead a team from Leland Stanford Jr. University in the graduate relay race. The graduate race is a new feature of the season and a mile. J. E. Meredith of Pennsylvania will lead a team in this event.

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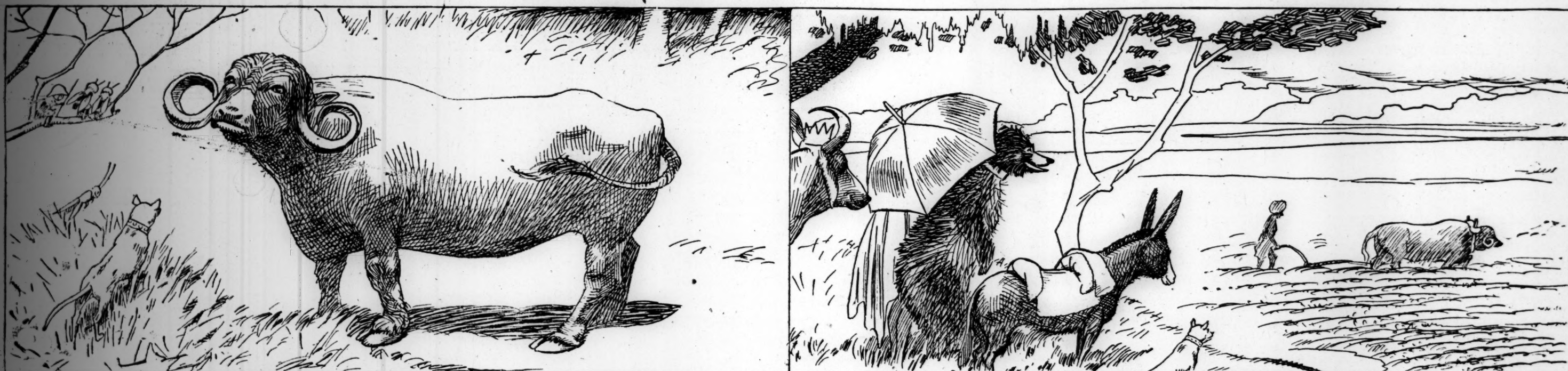
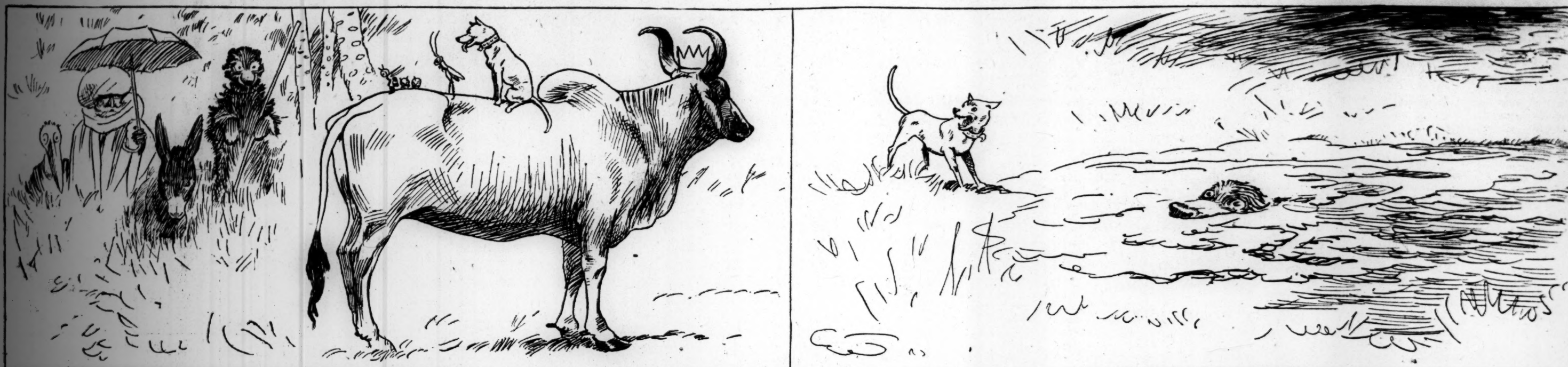
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

In Which Dingo Almost Effects a Rescue and They See the Water Buffalo at Work



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Now the elephants ate up the ton of peanuts which were given them by the grateful Rajah. They ate them one peanut at a time, which is the well-mannered way elephants have of eating peanuts, and they enjoyed themselves hugely. When the last peanut had disappeared, Buzz remarked to Zebu that the animals in the jungle certainly did seem to have a good time. This caused Zebu, the ox, who overheard the remark, to prick up his ears. "You must not think," said he, in his slow, dignified way, "that we animals have nothing else to do but loaf around

the jungle. Some of us are very busy animals. Now there's the water buffalo. It would be hard to find anywhere a busier beast than this same water buffalo."

At this our Mr. Grasshopper pricked up his ears. "Will you take us to see the water buffalo?" said he, and his request pleased the zebu very much. They traveled some distance through the thicker part of the jungle before coming to the open. Here Zebu spied some herbage of which he was particularly fond, and so he insisted upon stopping at once for luncheon. So

Dingo went ahead a little way, on an exploring trip of his own. He went until he came to a bit of water which was mostly mud. From the middle of this pool of mud he saw looking up at him a pair of eyes. There were also nostrils and the top of a hairy head.

"Evidently," thought Dingo, "this animal needs assistance. I will get the zebu and perhaps, together, we can pull him out of the mud, poor fellow." Dingo went back and fetched the zebu. But, when that animal had reached the pool, instead of making

any effort to help out the other animal, he simply stood still on the bank and laughed. Then he said something in zebu language, whereat the other animal, promptly and without the least difficulty, climbed out of the mud himself.

After he had shaken himself a bit and winked knowingly at the zebu, the new acquaintance addressed Dingo: "I am the water buffalo," he said, "and I don't mind the mud in the least. In fact, I like it—especially in such warm weather. You see, I do all my work in the watery soil where men cultivate

rice." "Oh, yes," cried the delighted Dingo; "you're the very creature we have come to see. Zebu here told us that we ought not to miss seeing you at your work."

"Quite so," nodded the sedate water buffalo, accepting as a matter of course all the praise that was given him. "But, unfortunately, I am having a holiday. That's why you found me taking my ease in the mud. On working days, I can only have a few minutes of rest in the mud, during the men's lunch hour. If you will come

back again in the morning, however, you may certainly see me at work in the rice fields."

Zebu and Dingo having agreed to do this, the water buffalo continued to discourse of himself, his affairs and habits. "We water buffaloes live not only in India, but in Egypt, Turkey, Hungary and in Southeastern Spain. The carabao of the Philippines is also related to us. We are the largest of wild cattle; as you see, we are bluish black in color, with little hair on our bodies, and we have a wide spread of horns. In all these coun-

tries we are hard workers; in fact, the rice could hardly be cultivated at all without us. We are exactly fitted to work in the watery soil in which the rice grows best, and we are very strong. But, if you will return tomorrow morning, as you have promised, you shall see. Now, if you will kindly excuse me, I think I'll return to the mud."

The last picture is supposed to take place "the following day," as the theater program says, when the water buffalo permitted his new friends to see him at the work which he does so well.

In Which Grant Praises West Point

Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1899.

Dear Coz: I was just thinking that you would be right glad to hear from one of your relations who is so far away as I am. So I have put away my algebra and French, and am going to tell you a long story about this prettiest of places, West Point. So far as it regards natural attractions, it is decidedly the most beautiful place that I have ever seen. Here are hills and dales, rocks and rivers; all pleasant to look upon. From the window near I can see the Hudson—that far-famed, that beautiful river, with its bosom studded with hundreds of snowy sails.

Again, I look another way I can see Fort Pitt, now crowning far above, a stern monument of a sterner age, which seems placed there on purpose to tell us of the glorious deeds of our fathers. . . . In short, this is the best of places—the place of all places for an institution like this. I have not told you half its attractions. Here is the house Washington used to live in—there Kosciuszko used to walk and think of his country and ours. . . .

I do love the place—it seems as though I could live here forever. If my friends would only come too. You might search the wide world over and then not find a better. Now all this sounds nice, very nice; what a happy fellow you are, but I am not one to show false colors, or the brightest side of the picture, so I will tell you about some of the drawbacks. First, I slept for two months upon one single pair of blankets. Now this sounds romantic, and you may think it very easy; but I tell you what, Coz, it is tremendous hard.

Suppose you try it, by way of experiment, for a night or two. I am pretty sure that you would be perfectly satisfied that it is no easy matter; but glad am I these things are over. We are now in our quarters. I have a splendid bed (mattress) and get along very well. Our pay is nominally about \$28 a month, but we have never seen one cent of it. If we wish anything, from a shoe-string to a coat, we must go to the commandant of the post and get an order for it, or we cannot have it. We have tremendous long and hard lessons to get, in both French and algebra. I study hard and hope to get along so as to pass the examination in January. This examination is a hard one, they say. . . . If I am successful here you will not see me for two-to-long years. It seems a long while to me, but time passes off very fast. It seems but a few days since I came here. It is because every hour has

its duty, which must be performed. On the whole I like the place very much—so much that I would not go away on any account. The fact is, if a man graduates here, he is safe for life, let him go where he will. There is much to dislike, but more to like. I mean to study hard and stay if it be possible; if I cannot, very well, the world is wide. I have now been here about four months and have not seen a single familiar face or spoken to a single lady. . . .

I have seen great men, plenty of them. Let us see: General Scott, Mr. Van Buren, Secretary of War and Navy, Washington Irving, and lots of other big bugs. If I were to come home now with my uniform on, the way you would laugh at my appearance would be curious. My pants set as tight to my skin as the bark to a tree, and if I do not walk military,—that is, if I bend over quickly or run,—they are apt to crack with a report as loud as a pistol. My coat must always be buttoned up tight to the chin. It is made of sheep's gray cloth, all covered with big round buttons. It makes one look very singular. If you were to see me at a distance, the first question you would ask would be, "Is that a fish or an animal?" You must give my very best love and respects to all my friends, particularly your brothers, uncles Ross and Samuel Simpson. You must also write me a long letter in reply to this, and tell me about everything and everybody, including yourself. If you happen to see any of my folks, just tell them I am happy, alive and well.

I am truly your cousin and obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.
McKinstry Griffith.

N. B.—In coming, I stopped five days in Philadelphia with my friends. They are all well. Tell Grandmother Simpson that they always have expected to see her before, but have almost given up the idea now. They hope to hear from her often.

A Rainy-Day Game

A little soap and water
And a little pipe of clay
Will make the time go faster
On a rainy day.

Bubbles in the bowl of water
Bubbles in the air,
Bubbles on the mantelpiece,
Floating everywhere.

Molly had a clay pipe,
Dicky had another;
Nothing could be better for
A sister and a brother.

—K. G. Buffum, in St. Nicholas.

Teaching Your Dog New Tricks

Part of the fun of having a dog is to teach him all the fine tricks that you can, but you ought not to try to do this all at once. Most dogs are willing and glad to do what their masters want them to do, but dogs do not speak the same language that their masters do—at least, not until they are taught it—and you need to proceed with the teaching of the tricks slowly, patiently and kindly. Never teach more than two or three tricks at a time, and be willing to work slowly and painstakingly. It all consists in getting your dog to understand you. Show him carefully what you want, by putting him through the motions and, when he has done well at his lesson, give him a bit of a reward. Boys like to be rewarded; why should dogs? Do not feel discouraged if the dog does not learn all in a minute; repeat the lesson each day until it is thoroughly learned. As your dog is going through the motions of the trick, tell him the word which describes what he is doing. Thus he will come to associate a certain movement with a word.

Suppose, for example, we are teaching the word "dinner," writes Everett Earle Stanard in Boys Life. Every time you feed the pup, say "dinner," being sure to say it always in the same tone of voice. Do this steadily for a week, saying the word every time the dog eats. In that length of time, if not before, he ought to begin to associate the word with the act. After he has learned, and you ask him if he wants "dinner," he will prove that he has grasped the idea by wagging his tail and frisking about. This is the simple method by which all commands should be taught.

Begin with words which represent simple acts, such as "Go," "Come," "Lie down," "Candy," "Bring the stick," paper, ball, etc. All of the earliest lessons should be concerned with things in which the dog is naturally interested. For example, the words "candy" and "dinner" should be dear to the heart—or rather, the stomach—of a puppy. He will do his best for a reward that is eatable. Of course, there are ways in which the dog can be interested in what you want to teach—here again is where you use your tact and ingenuity. Always make the thing pleasing for the pup. Rattle the candy sack in your pocket before giving him a bit. Above all, repeat and repeat the word which is being taught, and never lose patience, for the animal will do his best.

Tricks, simple and difficult, are all taught in the same way. Teach the pup to sit up, lie down, walk, roll over, cross his legs, hide, climb ladders, speak, jump and swim. Teach him to balance a bit of food on his nose and

then at command, catch it; to walk on his hind legs, carrying the bit on his nose. These are not difficult tricks, if the boy will only observe the simple rules which I have laid down. Patience, persistency and kindness on the part of the boy will make the dog a master performer.

The Sleeping Apple

(From The German)

High up in a tree, among the green leaves, hung a little apple with such rosy cheeks it looked as though it might be sleeping. A little child came near, and, standing under its branches, she looked up and called to the apple: "O apple! come to me; do come down to me; you do not need to sleep so long."

She called so long and begged so hard, but the apple did not waken; it did not move in its bed, but looked as though it was laughing at her in its sleep.

Then came the bright sun; high in the heavens he shone. "O Sun! lovely Sun!" said the child, "please waken the apple for me." The Sun said: "O yes; with pleasure I will." So he sent his bright beams straight to the face of the apple and kissed it kindly, but the apple did not move a bit.

Then there came a bird, and perched upon a bough of the tree and sang a beautiful song, but even that did not waken the sleeping apple. And what comes now? "I know," said the child, "he will not kiss the apple—and he cannot sing to it, he will try another way." Sure enough, the wind puffed out his cheeks and blew and blew, and shook the tree, and the little apple was so frightened that it awoke and jumped down from the tree and fell right in the apron of the little child. She was much surprised, and so glad that she said to him, "I thank you very much, Mr. Wind." (From an old number of the Kindergarten Magazine.)

The Horse Still Works Hard

Along the docks in New York City there are many great horse-drawn trucks to be seen, though we hear so much of "the vanishing horse." Our Dumb Animals shows a photograph taken on West Street, New York, in August, 1916, in which there is not a motor truck to be seen, though the street is crowded with trucks of various sorts. This paper is authority for the statement that 83 per cent of the transportation of the United States is done by horses, less than 2 per cent being done by motor truck. All will speed the day when the heavy trucking will be done by machines, instead of by horses.

The Pop-Corn Man

There's a queer little man lives down the street
Where two of the broadest highways meet.

In a queer little house that's half of it glass,
With windows open to all who pass,
And a low little roof that's nearly flat,
And a chimney as black as papa's best hat.

Oh, the house is built on this funny plan
Because it's the home of the pop-corn man!

How does he sleep, if he sleeps at all?
He must roll up like a rubber ball,
Or like a squirrel, and store himself
All huddly-cuddly under the shelf.

If he wanted to stretch he'd scarce have space
In his bare little, spare little, square little place.
He seems like a rat cooped up in a can,
This brisk little, frisk little pop-corn man!

I know he is wise by the way he looks,
For he's just like the men I've seen in books,
With his hair worn off, and his squinty eyes,
And his wrinkles, too,—oh I know he's wise.

And then, just think of the way he makes
The corn all jump into snowy flakes,
With a "pop! pop! pop!" in his covered pan,
This queer little, dear little pop-corn man!

—Clinton Scollard.

Odd Veranda Decoration

A well-known hotel in Marblehead, Mass., has a large brass dial set in the floor of one of its verandas, on which are indicated the points of the compass and also the directions in which several important cities lie and their distance away. It shows, for example, that Montreal lies to the northeast approximately 340 miles away, that London is almost due east 3785 miles distant, and that 942 miles to the southeast is Bermuda. This unusual decoration in the floor of the veranda, says Popular Mechanics, is a source of much interest to the guests of the hotel, who come from many quarters of the globe.

Bungalow

This word which we use to describe an unpretentious, low-built home or camp was derived from the Hindu word "bangla." It is really an adjective which means "Bengalese," or "Bengal," but, becoming a noun, it is the word which describes the Indian thatched hut.

In the Reign of Alfred's Son

King Edward, we are told, was as good a soldier but not so good a scholar as his father, Alfred. We do not hear nearly so much as in Alfred's time of invasions of the Danes from abroad, but nearly all Edward's reign was taken up with fighting with the Danes who had settled in the north and east of England. They were always submitting and always rebelling. But in the end King Edward made himself lord over them and over the Scots and Welsh, too. So King Edward was the first King of the West-Saxons who was lord of all Britain. There was now no other English king, and the kings and princes of the Danes, Scots, and Welsh were all his vassals. So from his time our kings no longer called themselves kings of the West-Saxons or of the Saxons, but kings of the Anglo-Saxons or of the English, and sometimes kings or emperors of all Britain. But I do not find that King Edward speaks of himself in this last way, as indeed he hardly could, as he was not Lord of all Britain till quite the end of his reign. He commonly calls himself Rex Anglo-Saxonum or Rex Anglorum.

In the first two or three years of Edward's reign, writes Edward A. Freeman in "Old English History for Children," nothing very great happened. There was little fighting between the Danes and the Kentishmen, the New Minster at Winchester was hallowed . . . and such like. But in 904 Aethelwald began to give much trouble. He came with a fleet to Essex, and the people submitted to him, and the next year he persuaded the Danes in East-Anglia to break the peace and invade Mercia. Indeed they got into Wexsex itself, for they came as far as Cricklade in Wiltshire and thence they went on to Breton in Worcestershire. They then went home. But King Edward went and harried all the Danish land between the dyke and the Ouse, that is the western part of East-Anglia, Cambridgeshire and thereabouts, and then turned about to go home. But the Kentishmen would not turn to come, though the King by his messengers bade them seven times. So the Danes came and surrounded them, and I suppose I must say defeated them, because the Danes kept the battlefield. But the real victory was on the side of the English.

The next year, 906, King Edward made peace with the Danes both in East Anglia and in Northumberland, and we are told that the peace was made as King Edward thought good. We have the terms of the treaty drawn up between Edward and Gut-

horm, that is no doubt, the son of Eorik and grandson of the old Guthorm-Aethelstan. Laws are put forth in the name of the two kings and both speak as Christians and command their people to give up all worship of idols.

The war began in 910, I hardly know how, for in that year we find King Edward attacking the Danes, though it is not till the next year that the Danes broke the peace. So at least it stands in the Chronicle, but Florence makes them break a peace both years, which is certainly most likely. Anyhow, in 910, King Edward won a battle over them at Tettenhall, in Staffordshire, and in 911, he gained a still greater victory at Wednesfield, in the same shire. In 910, too, we find the beginning of a system which goes on through all the rest of Edward's reign. In that year we read that Aethelred, the Lady of the Mercians, fortified Bramsbury, and from that time we find both the King and the Lady going on fortifying towns and castles almost every year. We find Aethelred mentioned and not Aethelred, her husband; . . . and Aethelred then ruled Mercia herself, only King Edward took London and Oxford into his own hands. For some years after the King and the Lady went on busily building in various places, chiefly along the line of frontier exposed to the Danes, as at Bridgenorth, Tamworth, Warwick, Hereford, Wiltan in Essex, and other places. No doubt all this was a great defense to the country. From this time we find the King and the Lady attacking the Danes, instead of waiting to be attacked, and the only invasion of the Danes during these years is, not from the Danes settled in England, but from others who came from the south, no doubt out of Gaul.

An Unusual Bandstand

In a public park of Tacoma, Wash., the stump of a huge cedar tree has been hollowed out to form a shelter for picnickers; the top of the stump is capped by a platform which is now used as a bandstand.

Bell Never Stops Ringing

In the Clarendon Laboratory, at the Oxford (England) University Museum, is a little bell which has rung day and night for 76 years. It is a near approach to perpetual motion, yet its mechanism is simple.

Paved With Marble

The streets of two cities in Ireland are paved with marble—Armagh and Kilkenny.

THE HOME FORUM

The Command to Heal

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UPON page 194 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy writes, "Though a man were begirt with the Urim and Thummim of priestly office, yet should deny the validity or permanence of Christ's command to heal in all ages, this denial would dishonor that office and misinterpret evangelical religion." A close student of the Scriptures soon finds that with Christ Jesus the demand to preach the gospel and to cast out sin was coupled with the command to heal the sick. Indeed, the early Christian ministry was marked by spiritual healing as proof of its truth and its value! From Bible records alone, one can reasonably conclude, with Mrs. Eddy, that to deny the permanent charge to heal the sick as a sign of Christianity is to "misinterpret evangelical religion," is, really, to be so sunken in materiality that the law and rule of spiritual healing remains imperceptible. And that is just the reason why the ages following the early Christian epoch have not healed the sick according to Christian instructions, and it is from this materiality that the race must be lifted if the sick are to be healed.

And why should not the Christian religion heal the sick? Properly understood, lived and practiced, it did, in the early centuries, and it can again when its demands for spiritual understanding are obeyed. Christ Jesus said in that wonderful charge to his followers since called the Sermon on the Mount, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." And upon pages 476-477 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has explained, "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." Now how, the beginner may ask, can seeing the perfect man heal the sick? Fundamentally, Christian Science reveals God to be divine Mind, divine Principle, the one great all-sustaining, all-containing Life, Truth, and Love, ever present and all powerful; and

man, His creation, to be spiritual idea, existing spiritually and not materially, manifesting spiritually all that is like God and nothing that is unlike Him. This spiritual idea, unseen to the material senses, made known to us by Christian revelation alone, and understood in contradistinction to the evidence of the material senses, is the perfect man, the real man, the eternal, immortal, indestructible man. And the mortal sense of man as a material organization having birth and death, going through its stages of pleasure and pain and sickness and distress, is shown by Christian Science as not this real man at all, but a counterfeit of man. Moreover, man existing wholly without the mortal senses or matter, would be existing wholly without sickness, for it is material sense, governed by false belief, which sickens. The perfect man, being spiritual, must be free from disease, inasmuch as disease is never spiritual. Now spiritual man is found through spiritual understanding, and the material sense of man, so-called, is discarded as material belief is put off. That is, spiritual understanding expresses itself in spiritual experience, and one of these experiences is freedom from disease, inasmuch as God never made disease. While material belief expresses itself in an illusion of material experience, and one of these illusions is sickness, illusive and unreal to spiritual man, sickness is a solid fact to material sense. But begin to expel from thought whatever material sense teaches and believes, and materiality, and, correspondingly, sickness are that much expelled from the body, for the body is simply the mortal belief of man, individual and collective, manifested. So Christian healing progresses lawfully and logically as we become less material and more spiritual in our individual thinking. Indeed, Christian healing cannot be stopped as the spiritualization of thought goes on, and God and man as they eternally are, are better understood, for health, like holiness and happiness, springs from spiritual understanding.

This, clearly understood, banishes any possible misreading of Mrs. Eddy's statement concerning "the per-

fect man" as meaning a perfect material man. Such a thing were impossible, for material man and manhood by their own very transitory nature, can never become perfect, but must yield to spiritual perfection. The point of the whole matter is that evil disappears as spiritual understanding appears; and material symptom and sensation, being part of the phenomena of evil, must disappear as the spiritual understanding of what constitutes Life, man, manhood, health and "wholeness" in God, appears. Spiritual man is always perfect. They are as distinct from each other as counterfeit and original must necessarily be. And the one is laid off, mentally, thought by thought, as the other is discerned, desired and lived, as the ideal man, altogether lovely.

So, Christian healing is not, after all, a matter of relieving the body, but a matter of regenerating the human mind. And when the human mind is more freed, and cleansed, the body has a chance to get well, and to keep well. Christian healing is a process of casting out error by Truth. The world has swung so far away from primitive Christian understanding that it has treated the body as a machine, an organism, separate from thought, and has dosed it, exercised it, dieted it, rested it, in order to restore it, entirely without reckoning with thought. Christian Science now teaches us, as did Christ Jesus, that Christian prayer is truly the greatest restorative of the body. The prayer must be, to be sure, intelligent enough to know that it is itself the employment of that divine spiritual process which restores and heals. Much Christian prayer, pure in motive, is yet bound by ignorance that it can heal, fear that it will not heal; and this restricts its service. Prayer, as Christian Science knows it, is conscious of "the perfect man," knows that man is spiritual, communes with God as divine Mind, lets God come through human obstructions, if we may so put it, to manifest His presence in the minutest needs of men and to supply those needs. Prayer that asks for self or that believes evil to be real and to have power, or that comes from a heart that is not whitening to the service of God, is only a travesty, a parody, letter and not spirit. Prayer that is honest, however, heals. Pure prayer, intelligent enough to know the power of Truth, loving enough to forgive all enemies, big enough to include all mankind, is in essence, Christian Science treatment; in office, the redeemer of men; in effect, Christian healing.

Our Best Self

"By our everyday selves," Matthew Arnold says in "Culture and Anarchy," "we are separate, personal, at war; we are only safe from one another's tyranny when no one has any power; and this safety, in its turn, cannot save us from anarchy. And when, therefore, anarchy presents itself as a danger to us, we know not where to turn."

"But by our best self we are united, impersonal, at harmony. We are in no peril from giving authority to this, because it is the truest friend we all of us can have; and when anarchy is a danger to us, to this authority we may turn with sure trust. Well, and this is the very self which culture, or the study of perfection, seeks to develop in us; at the expense of our old untransformed self, taking pleasure only in doing what it likes or is used to do, and exposing us to the risk of clashing with every one else who is doing the same. . . . We find no basis for a firm State-power in our ordinary selves; culture," the writer says, "gives 'one to us in our best self.'"

Jakob Stainer, Violin Maker

The following is taken from William D. McCrackan's "Fair Land of Tyrol":

"Absam is a village near Hall, on a height to the north. Here Jakob Stainer, 'the father of the German violin,' was born in 1621. Little is known of his life, and apparently nothing at all of the manner in which he learned to make violins. Stories of his visits to Venice or Cremona lack historical foundation, but it is known that when Stainer was a young man, the ducal court at Innsbruck was particularly hospitable to Italian artists and musicians. He may, therefore, have become acquainted with one of the violinists stationed there, and may have started his life-work by imitating an Italian instrument. There is reason to believe that Stainer's first model was an Amati, but he undoubtedly developed a form of his own, as he progressed in workmanship. One thing is certain, namely, that in 1641, when Stainer was only twenty years of age, he was already peddling his violins about the fairs at Hall, selling them for six florins apiece."

"At one time a prosperous future seemed to stretch before him, after Archduke Ferdinand Karl had called him to Innsbruck, and named him violin maker to the ducal court. Later in life he was created violin maker to the imperial court by Emperor Leopold I, but nothing seemed to be able to keep him out of debt, or to overcome his dire poverty and want. He was constantly harassed and hampered by want of funds, and at length

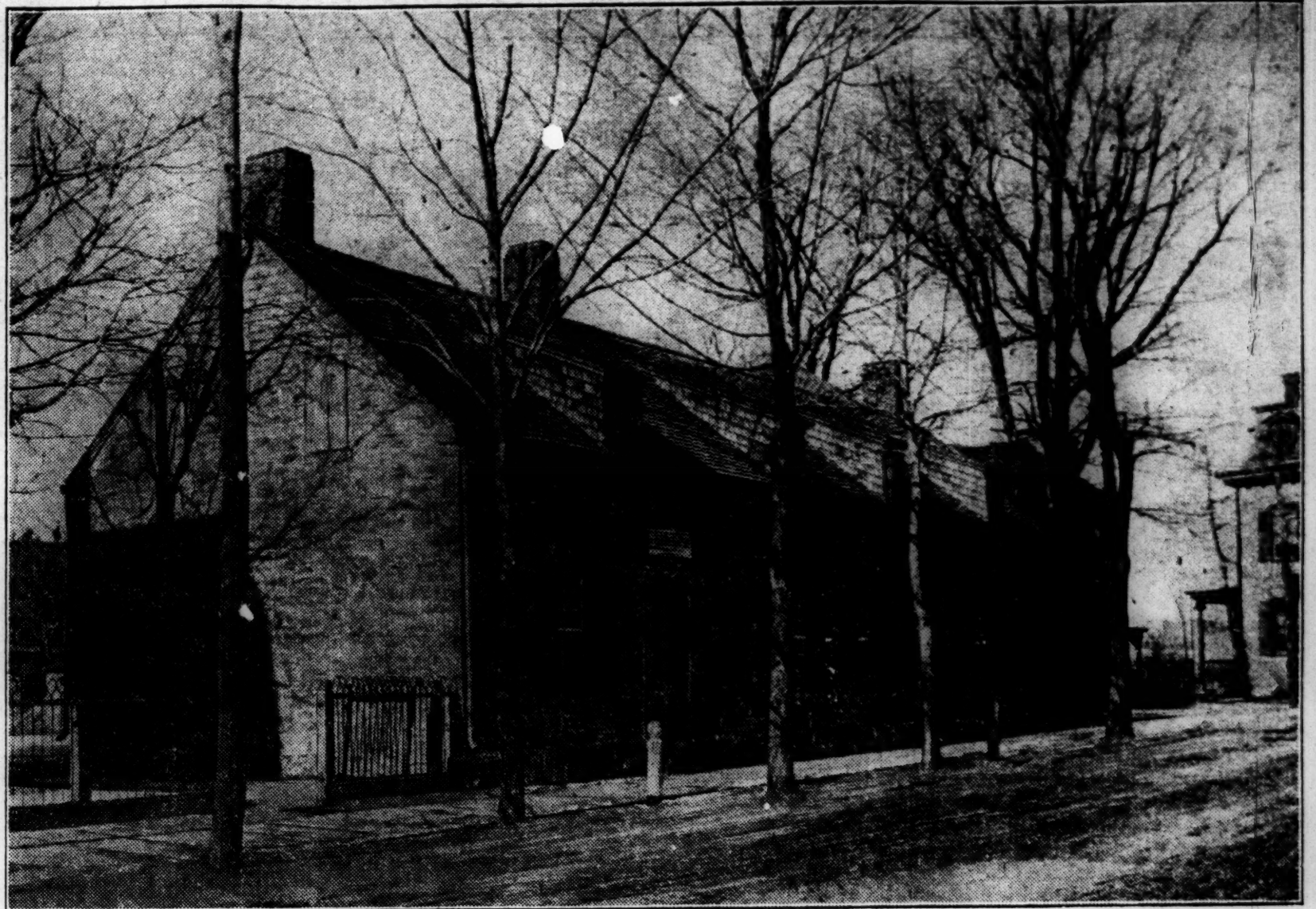
was actually dismissed from his much-cherished official positions. When he wrote to the Emperor in his troubles, the latter refused to help him. . . . But his good work survived him and made his name honored and respected. Today a genuine Stainer is a highly prized possession, and through the sweet and noble tone of the instruments he produced, the poor violin maker left a rich legacy, and earned the lasting gratitude of many friends."

"Fortunately, Stainer worked diligently, and turned out many violins. He was especially careful in selecting the wood for his instruments. Indeed, the pains which he took in this matter are astonishing. He would wander for days in forests back of Absam, studying the trees. As a rule, he chose mellow, old ones. . . . Before he felled them he would always strike their trunks with a hammer in order to try the tone. But Stainer had also observed, what is familiar to every mountaineer, that tree-trunks, in coming down the lumber slides, give forth singing notes as they strike against obstacles. Stainer used to listen near these lumber slides, and then pick out for his purpose the trees that sang best. For certain parts of the violin, he preferred to use the seasoned wood of old doors or tables."

"Stainer also introduced innovations in the construction of the violin. The tops of his instruments are more highly curved than the Italian types. If a genuine Stainer is held sideways, one looks into one of the f holes, one ought to be able to look out

through the other. These f holes are also a trifle shorter than is usual in violins, and their end points are quite round. It is said that Stainer's changes made the vibrations in the instrument describe an ellipse instead of a circle, as had been the case before."

"Connoisseurs claim that the tone of a genuine Stainer is more flute-like, more sympathetic and singing than that of an Italian violin, while the latter is conceded to be more brilliant, and, in general, better suited to resound in concert halls. "Mozart is reported to have owned a Stainer. The instrument bore the maker's name, and the date 1656." But there were many imitators of the violin maker. "Klotz, a pupil of Stainer, turned out many copies of his master's work from Mittenwald, a village just over the frontier in Bavaria, not far from Oberammergau. To this day the chief industry of Mittenwald is the manufacture of violins and guitars, which are exported in considerable quantities to England and the United States. Even Cremona, it is alleged, did not think it beneath her dignity to send out false Stainers. Violin experts of today have no easy task, therefore, in separating the spurious from the genuine Stainers, but whatever their success, it remains a curious commentary upon modern improvements that the form of the violin has hardly varied at all in all its history, and that the older the instrument the better it grows, the sweeter, the nobler, and the more sympathetic its tone."



Photograph by Brown Bros.

The Old Senate House at Kingston, New York

The City of Kingston, New York, has borne a succession of names. First of all, as a trading post on the Hudson River established at the mouth of Rondout Creek in 1810, it was named Atkarkarton. The creek was the outlet of one of the most used Indian trails, which led from the Hudson back through the mountain forests to the Delaware. From the forests came the Algonquin Indians, with pelts for the market at New Amsterdam, and Atkarkarton, in time called Esopus, became the starting point of a profitable traffic, which at first was carried on in a just and most amicable manner. But Governor Peter

Kieft's wily and despotic administration aroused the distrust of the natives, and for many years no settlement suffered more from their enmity than Esopus. Yet when Governor Peter Stuyvesant bestowed a charter upon the province in 1661, the name of Wiltwyck was conferred, in recognition of the gift, by friendly disposed Indians, of a large tract of surrounding land; and in 1664, a lasting peace was consummated by a treaty with the chief of the tribe, Sewackenamo, who ratified it by a wampum belt, which still bears witness to a covenant faithfully maintained. Soon after this, the city having

passed under English rule by the surrender of New Netherland, the name was again changed to Kingston, after a seat in Berkshire, England, belonging to the family of Governor Lovelace. Then, when the Dutch recaptured New York, the Dutch inhabitants of Kingston joyfully took to themselves the name of Swaneburgh, but in little more than a year went peacefully, if ruefully, back to the English name under the restored English rule.

Kingston bore an honorable part in the colonial struggle for independence and the country all about is dotted with historic spots and memorials. The Seventeenth Century houses of

limestone hewn from the surrounding hills, which replaced the original wooden huts of the settlement, were so well built that, as a local history says, they not only withstood the tooth of time but have proved "almost impervious to the tools of workmen in cases of alteration and remodeling." Among them is the house built in 1676 for a private dwelling, where the first Senate of the State of New York was convened, and where in 1777 the State Constitution was adopted. The house underwent partial demolition during the Revolution, but was restored, and since 1887 has been owned by the State and kept as a museum. It contains a fine collection of memorabilia and curios illustrative of the history of the province and the State.

Jeremy Bentham in Spain

"Antonio now descended," writes George Borrow in "The Bible in Spain." "Follow me," said he; 'his worship the alcade will be ready to receive you in a moment.' Sebastian and myself followed him to a room where, seated behind a table, we beheld a young man of low stature but handsome features and very fashionably dressed. He appeared to be dictating a letter, which when he had concluded, he delivered to a secretary to be transcribed. He then looked at me for a moment fixedly and the following conversation ensued between us:

"Alcade—I see that you are an Englishman, and my friend Antonio here informs that you have been arrested at Finisterra."

"Myself—He tells you true. . . . Alcade—The inhabitants of Finisterra are brave and are all liberals. Allow me to look at your passport? Yes, all in form. Truly it was very ridiculous that they should have arrested you as a Carlist."

"Myself—Not only as a Carlist, but as Don Carlos himself. Alcade—Oh! most ridiculous; mistake a countryman of the great Baltham for such a gosh!"

"Myself—Excuse me, sir, you speak of the grand somebody. Alcade—The grand Baltham. He who has invented laws for all the

world. I hope shortly to see them adopted in this unhappy country of ours."

"Myself—Oh! you mean Jeremy Bentham. Yes! a very remarkable man in his way."

"Alcade—In his way! in all ways. The most universal genius which the world ever produced—a Solon, a Plato and a Lope de Vega."

"Myself—I have never read his writings. I have no doubt that he was a Solon; and as you say a Plato. I should scarcely have thought, however, that he could be ranked as a poet with Lope de Vega."

"Alcade—How surprising! I see, indeed, that you know nothing of his writings, though an Englishman. Now, here am I, a simple alcade of Galicia, yet I possess all the writings of Baltham on that shelf, and I study them day and night."

"Myself—You doubtless, Sir, possess the English language."

"Alcade—I do. I mean that part of it which is contained in the writings of a Baltham. I am most truly glad to see a countryman of his in these Gothic wildernesses. You are this moment free: But it is late; I must find you a lodging for the night. I know one close by which will just suit you. Let us repair thither this moment. Stay, I think I see a book in your hand."

"Myself—The New Testament. Alcade—What book is that?"

"Myself—A portion of the sacred writings, the Bible. Alcade—Why do you carry such a book with you?"

"Myself—One of my principal motives in visiting Finisterra was to carry this book to that wild place."

"Alcade—Ha, Ha! how very singular. Yes, I remember. I have heard that the English highly prize this eccentric book. How very singular that the countrymen of the grand Baltham should set any value upon that old monkish book."

"It was now late at night, and my new friend attended me to the lodging, which he had destined for me, and which was at the house of a respectable old female where I found a clean and comfortable room. On the way I slipped a gratuity into the hand of Antonio, and on my arrival, formally, and in the presence of the alcade, presented him with the Testament, which I requested he would carry back to Finisterra and keep in remembrance of the Englishman in whose behalf he had so effectually interposed."

The Foam Embroidered Firth

The foam-embroidered firth, a purple path

For argosies that still on pinions speed,
Or fiery-hearted cleave with iron limbs
And bows precipitous the plant sea;
The sloping shores that fringe the velvet dunes

With heavy bullion and with golden lace

Of restless pebble woven and fine spun sand;

The villages that sleep the winter through.

And, wakening with the spring, keep festival

All summer and all autumn: this gray town

That pipes the morning up before the lark

With shrieking steam, and from a hundred stalks

Lacquers the sooty sky; where hammer clang

On iron hulls, and cranes in harbors creak.

Rattle and swing, whole cargoes on their necks; . . .

This old gray town, this firth, the further strand

Spangled with hamlets, and the wooded steeps,

Whose rocky tops behind each other press.

Fantastically carved like antique helmets

High-hung in heaven's cloudy armory, is world enough for me. Here daily dawn

Burns through the smoky east; with fire-shod feet

The sun treads heaven, and steps from hill to hill

Downward before the night that still pursues

His crimson wake. . . .

—John Davidson.

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And

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With

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Crossing of the Rubicon

THE position of neutrals in a great war is always sufficiently difficult. In a war like the present, which has wrapped itself completely around the globe, and in which no continent or no sea is free from the belligerent flags, the position is more difficult than ever. The numbers of the powers engaged in the war have become such that nearly every neutral country is surrounded by them, and the stakes at issue are so colossal that the belligerent powers are by no means too careful as to what may happen to the interests of neutrals during the struggle. The question of blockade, for instance, which has always been fraught with immense possibilities of friction between neutrals and belligerents, has been stretched to the breaking point, again and again, during the present war. When, during the war of the North and the South, the North established the precedent of the continuous voyage, it established a precedent to which the neutrals of that day bowed, but which it was perfectly certain that they would not only accept but stretch to the utmost in the event of themselves becoming belligerents. So it has come about that, under what the Government in Berlin has defined as the law of necessity, things have been done by one power which have led to reprisals by other powers, with the result that the neutral, submitting to the breaches of international law by one side, has been faced by the argument of the other side, that if you submit, by remaining neutral to this infringement of the law of nations, you cannot complain if you are forced to submit to that infringement, because that infringement is a natural corollary to this infringement.

It is not too much to say that the President of the United States has often recognized what may be called the Edinburgh Justice of this line of argument. He has probably realized that the theory of the continuous voyage was as trying to the neutrals of the period of the Civil War as the modern theories of blockade, established by the neutrals of those days, may be to the late belligerents of the days of the Civil War. So long, he has said in effect, as the questions at issue are questions of commerce, questions which, indeed, can even be settled, in their material aspect, by a tribunal after the war, I will not press what I conceive to be the indubitably just claims of the nation over whose destinies I preside. But when it comes to the question of the destruction of life, when that life is taken in defiance not only of international law, but of all the conventions of The Hague tribunals, it is absolutely necessary that I should interfere, if for no other reason than this, that though the value of a cargo may be recovered, on the establishment of peace, human lives lost through infringement of international law cannot be regained.

Such being the case, Mr. Wilson has made it perfectly clear, ever since the opening days of the struggle, that a distinct line must be drawn between what might be described as infringement of international law, with respect to trade, and disregard of international law, with respect to life. His position has been a distinctly difficult one, and his great difficulty has arisen from the fact that the United States is not a national unit in race, like most of the kingdoms of the Old World, but is, as has been often said, the melting pot of the nations. As a result, the sympathies of a large part of the people of the United States have been thrown on the side of the belligerents whose actions have interfered with the trade of the country, whilst the sympathies of another section have naturally gravitated to the side of those whose actions have endangered the lives of citizens of the United States. A more difficult situation it would, perhaps, have been impossible for any chief magistrate to be placed in, and probably when the storm of controversy has passed away, the President will have more justice done to him, in this respect, than is possible whilst the storm lasts.

It is true that in all this the moralities of the controversy are being left out of the question. But the fact is that the moralities of the question are so obscured to people, blinded by national passions and political prejudices, and warped in their judgment by ex parte presentations of the case, as to be practically nonexistent to them. The President, sitting in the judgment seat, and weighing the whole evidence, with cool impartiality, might be able to say this side is justified rather than that, but to have given any indication of his own opinion would unquestionably have been to have raised a storm fiercer even than any of those which have raged about him, during the present struggle. So things might have gone on to the end of the war, had not one group of belligerents found it of vital necessity to cross the Rubicon of the President's delimitation. The decision, in short, of the Middle European Powers to extend to the neutral nations the terrors of submarine warfare, which they themselves admit are in violation of international law and The Hague conventions, but which they claim have been necessitated by earlier violations of that law and those provisions, by the Allied nations, has created a condition of things to which no neutral could possibly submit except through weakness. It may be that the Allied fleets have infringed international law in the matter of the inspection of cargoes, the interference with mails, and certain other phases of the blockade, but these interferences have not been vital to the lives or even to the commerce of the neutral powers, as witnessed by the fact that the neutral powers have grown rich out of the very conditions which have necessitated this interference with their commerce. When, however, it comes to practically ordering that commerce off the high seas, to threatening the mercantile marine of the neutral nations with extinction, and those engaged in operating it on the high seas with death, a position is found to have been reached to which nothing but the law of necessity could possibly compel obedience.

What, in such circumstances, the other neutral powers

may do it is impossible to say. The Atlantic does not roll between their frontiers and the armies of the Middle European Powers, so that, in the event of a breach of friendly relations, war is brought very close to their doors. In the case of the United States these difficulties do not transpire. The United States is one of the greatest powers of the world. It is in a position, if necessary, to engage in a war in which, humanly speaking, in the conditions existing, it would be invincible. Therefore the President of the United States could hardly fail to act other than he has acted, the more especially as he has prepared the way for such action during the whole course of the war, and has exhibited, during the period of the war, a self-restraint, which a large number of his fellow countrymen have not hesitated to describe as weakness. The famous phrase "too proud to fight," which brought such obloquy upon him, it is to be suspected none of his critics really understood. The mistake he made was rather in giving the opportunity for misunderstanding, than in anything else. The time has now come when he feels that the self-denying ordinance involved in that phrase must be set aside. The time has come when the United States can no longer submit to the destruction of its ships and to the slaughter of its citizens. Whether it ought ever to have submitted to these, posterity will say. It is clear, however, that when, on Saturday last, the President addressed the Senate in words which constituted an ultimatum to the Middle European Powers, he, like the great Roman soldier before him, crossed the Rubicon.

Gustave Hervé on Political Dissensions

EVER when it is most difficult to agree with Gustave Hervé, it is impossible not to feel grateful for the clarity of his statements, for his utter refusal to stoop to subterfuge of any kind, and for his determination to keep himself, and everybody else with whom he has dealings, to the point. A particularly noticeable example of this occurred just before M. Briand's recent triumph over his critics in the French Senate. M. Briand and his Ministry were being assailed on all sides, criticism was being piled on criticism, always of a most adverse description, and no sooner had M. Briand finished, as it were, going through the list of charges leveled against him and replying to them, to his own satisfaction and that of his supporters, than the whole process would begin over again. This, after a time, became too much for Gustave Hervé. He did not hold any brief for Aristide Briand, but the whole business was futile and unworthy; so one day, in the columns of his paper, *La Victoire*, he took up the matter with characteristic vigor. Both questions and answers, he said, were familiar to everybody. They had all made up their minds. They trusted or did not trust the Government. Everybody knew what the Premier was accused of, namely, lack of energy, screening ministers, failure to bring about better organization in conjunction with the Allies, both in the military and diplomatic spheres; failure to do everything humanly possible in the matter of munitions; and, finally, that he had left things too much in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief. These being the accusations, the majority, if it believed them well founded, should vote against the Government. If they wanted M. Clémenceau, M. Hervé said, let them have M. Clémenceau! Or if M. Painlevé, then let them have M. Painlevé! Let them have anyone, in fact, who would give them satisfaction.

That is a clear-cut path, made all the clearer, of course, by the wealth of cogent detail with which the editor of *La Victoire* strengthened his argument. His alternative was expressed with equal forcefulness. If, on the other hand, taking into consideration the difficulties which the earlier Briand Cabinet had to face, the majority considered the explanations given sufficient to cover all mistakes, and both the Senate and the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government, then let the minority, once for all, cease their opposition, which, if it were to continue, would simply be treason against the national defense. The country had had more than enough of speeches.

It was, as has been indicated, shortly after this that matters came to a head in the Senate, where M. Briand secured a vote of confidence, and, for the time being at any rate, laid the dust of discussion. It can scarcely be doubted that M. Hervé's vigorous articles helped not a little to achieve this result.

Cooperative Farming for Women

ONE of the most interesting experiments of the many which have been tried in England, in recent times, is the women's cooperative farm, established some time ago at Heathfield in Sussex. The latest account of the work which has already been accomplished, and of the prospects for the future, shows the great possibilities there are in such a movement, not only in the matter of immediate productiveness, but along the line of achievement through practical cooperation. Indeed, one of the most noticeable features about the work at Heathfield is the width and practicality of the cooperative idea as it has been worked out there. On a cooperative farm there is, of course, opportunity for the work of both men and women, and the aim of the true cooperator is to discover how to make the best use of the services of both men and women.

In the early days of the employment of women on the land in England, it was often set forth by the farmer, who was averse to the movement, that a woman could not plow; and if this were admitted, it was invariably counted as a final proof of women's unfitness for the calling of a farmer. It has, of course, long since been shown that women can learn to plow, without any special difficulty, and that when they do learn they are often found to be able to plow better than men. It is, however, coming to be recognized that it is not women's work; that women have displayed a peculiar aptitude in many directions, such, for instance, as looking after stock, pruning fruit trees, and so on; and that to take a

woman from these employments and put her to plowing is an entirely wrong apportionment of labor. It is the skilled work on farms, as one authority has put it, for which women are fitted. To set them to a laborer's job is simply to waste their capabilities.

Another notable feature of the work is the way in which the idea of the small holding has been developed. The small holder is quite independent. The only requisite is that she should cultivate her land. The produce is sold by the owner to the farm, which will take any quantity, no matter how small, and sell it along with the ordinary farm produce. Finally, the women farmers at Heathfield do not deceive themselves with the notion that farming may be picked up in a few weeks. They are very far from regarding it, as not a few do, as a last resort, to which almost anybody may turn his hand and be sure of achieving a certain amount of success. The farmers of Heathfield, it appears, reckon on "four seasons" as being about a just length for a satisfactory training.

Monticello

THE Washington home at Mt. Vernon, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, below the national capital; the Jefferson home, Monticello, also in the Old Dominion; the Lee mansion at Arlington, across the Potomac from Washington; the Jackson plantation, The Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn., and the modest "frame" house at Springfield, Ill., the home of Abraham Lincoln, are national shrines. Mt. Vernon was on the point of passing under the auctioneer's hammer before the Civil War, when a corporation, formed by patriotic women, aroused national interest in the estate and succeeded in raising, by subscription, sufficient money to insure its ultimate purchase. The property was paid for in full long ago, and is now maintained by revenues derived from admission fees. Thousands of people during every year visit the home of George and "Lady" Washington. Arlington House, or the Lee mansion, was the home of the ancestors of Robert E. Lee. That famous and lovable man spent his boyhood and part of his young manhood within its walls, although his career began at Stratford House, Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father, General Henry, or "Light Horse Harry" Lee, of the Revolutionary Army, who also was a Westmoreland County man, was a frequent visitor of relatives at Arlington.

Andrew Jackson occupied The Hermitage plantation in the heyday of his somewhat tumultuous career. Here he spent some of his quietest and happiest years. The plantation was one of old-time area, running to several thousand acres, with all the appurtenances of the antebellum Southern estate, including the slave quarters. Women were the saviors likewise of this historic spot. Following the example set by the Mt. Vernon Association, they raised the money necessary to its purchase by subscription. The Hermitage Society owns all of the original plantation, excepting a small part at one end, which is used as a soldiers' home. The mansion, like those at Mt. Vernon and Arlington, has been fully restored and is maintained in excellent order.

Congress contributed nothing toward the purchase of Mt. Vernon. Arlington had been confiscated in the Civil War and used for military purposes, and later Congress appropriated a sum equal to the full value of the property as compensation to the Lee heirs. The State of Tennessee provided a part of the price paid for The Hermitage, but this also was brought about through the efforts of the women's organization. The Lincoln home at Springfield, Ill., is owned by the State, but it is maintained by an association in which women predominate. There is also, of course, the Lincoln Cabin, inclosed in the Lincoln Memorial, on the family farm in Kentucky. This has recently been turned over to the nation.

It is a remarkable fact that no memorial, using the term in the ordinary sense, to Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence and third President of the United States, exists in the Republic. One of the largest areas within the borders of the country, that acquired from France in 1803, now embracing some of the most populous and prosperous states of the Union, was long nationally, and is even yet along the Mississippi River, closely identified with his name, since the terms Louisiana Purchase and Jefferson Purchase were for a considerable time, particularly in the Southwest, interchangeable in common speech. There are innumerable Jefferson counties, some Jefferson cities, many towns called Jefferson, and all that, but, in comparison with many less famous men, there is a remarkable dearth of Jefferson statuary.

It was this fact that impelled Representative Martin W. Littleton, of New York, United States Senator James E. Martine, of New Jersey, and others to propose, four years ago, that Congress purchase Monticello and constitute it a national memorial to Jefferson. The Jefferson estate, when its original owner was through with it, was purchased at auction by Commodore Uriah P. Levy, who, it appears, bequeathed it to the nation. The will was broken by relatives, however, and as a result the estate passed into the hands of Jefferson M. Levy of New York, a nephew of the commodore. The broken testament, it seems, provided that if Congress did not accept Monticello, the estate was to go to the State of Virginia, to be preserved as a memorial to Jefferson, and if there was failure from any cause here, then the property was to go to the Hebrew congregations in New York. Mrs. Littleton, wife of the Representative, was most active in pressing the purchase proposal upon Congress in 1912. She had written a brochure on the subject, and enlisted a number of patriotic organizations in the movement, and for a time favorable action seemed imminent. But nothing was done in the Sixty-third, as nothing has been done thus far in the Sixty-fourth Congress, toward consummating a plan in which the Democracy of the nation is peculiarly interested. The question of purchasing Monticello is still likely to come up in the present session. It would seem that since the party of which

Jefferson is regarded as a founder is in control, it should not neglect its opportunity of doing his memory honor, even though it be rather late.

Notes and Comments

THERE is a new story about Mr. Kipling for which Mr. G. F. Monkshood is responsible, having brought it out in his new book, "The Less Familiar Kipling and Kiplingiana." It appears that a friend asked Kipling whether he would not write on airmen as he had done on the commanders and crews of submarines. "Perhaps! some day," replied Mr. Kipling. "Oh but you must!" insisted the friend: "let's see whether we can't hit on a good title." "Well," said Mr. Kipling, after a moment's reflection, "what do you say to 'Plane Tails from the Sky'?"

THE Sixty-Fourth Congress expires by constitutional limitation one month from today, at noon. In view of the international situation, and the consequent pressure of unexpected duties on its attention and its time, it is not within reason that, in the month remaining, all of the urgent business before either House can be completed. The probability of an extra session of the Sixty-Fifth Congress was conceded, even before the relations of the country with Germany were strained to the snapping point; now that the break has come, a special session would seem imperative and inevitable.

FROM all appearances, in ordinary circumstances, the organization of the House of Representatives would be in the control of forces antagonistic to the Administration. The Republicans have measured their strength carefully, and it seems to be the judgment of their leaders that, should they so desire, they can control the situation. This, however, will depend largely on the leanings of the Independents, who apparently hold the balance of power. May not the country ask, in any event, that at this time, when interests which rise paramount to domestic political considerations are at stake, the organization of the House be formed on patriotic rather than on partisan lines? In other words, in response to manifest public sentiment, would it not be prudent and statesmanlike, as well as patriotic, for the leaders of all parties and factions to unite upon an organization pledged to stand by the President through the impending international crisis?

THE work of commandeering, for war purposes, the most sacrosanct places in London and elsewhere goes steadily forward. Famous houses, noted hotels, Royal parks are being caught up in the dragnet. Amongst the latest requisitions are those for the gardens behind Nos. 10 and 11 Downing Street, where temporary buildings for the work of the staff of the War Cabinet are now being erected. The turf of these gardens has been trod by many famous statesmen, and Gladstone was often wont to breakfast, in summer, under the trees, which show up so bravely above the wall separating the garden of No. 10 from the Horse Guards Parade.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., and Cleveland, O., are seriously contemplating the adoption of the Dayton city-manager scheme, and the people of both cities are reading all they can find and listening to all they can hear about it. Where there is so much civic interest a solution for civic problems is certain to be found, whether it is to come in the form of the city manager or by some other means.

THERE is something refreshingly independent about the protest made recently by the women of Whitehaven in Cumberland, England, against high prices. The opposition arose over a question of potatoes. Farmers from the countryside had been demanding exorbitant prices for their potatoes, in spite of the existence of a Government price of 1s. per stone; so the women took the matter in hand. The town bellman was first sent round to warn people not to pay more than the official price, and then, when the farmers had taken up their stand in the market place, crowds of women came a-marketing, and insisted on the potatoes being sold at the proper price and no other. The protest was effective. Such united action serves the double purpose of securing justice and, at the same time, removing a temptation all too frequently experienced by those who have anything to sell.

THE development of agriculture in the South of the United States is one of the astonishing things of the period. That section produced, last year, crops exceeding by \$100,000,000 the entire crop value of the United States in 1902, or only 10 per cent less than the whole country's output in 1915. To put it in another way, the total value of the South's agricultural products last year was \$4,650,000,000, as against \$5,276,285,000 for the whole country. If the Manufacturers' Record, which has prepared these statistics, is as accurate as usual, then it may be said that the argument in favor of diversification in Dixie needs no further clinching.

RECENT questionable exercise of the pardoning power, possessed solely by the Governor in several of the states of the American Union, again presents the question of the wisdom of reposing this trust in an individual official chosen by present-day methods. No one, it may safely be asserted, would seek to withhold from those entitled thereto any reasonable measure of clemency. But this just measure need never be curtailed, if the exercise of the right to extend it is vested in a nonpartisan board, of which at least one judge of the court of last resort in the State is a member. The people have rights paramount to those of the person convicted after trial by a jury of his peers.

THERE is a touch of the airy cynicism that characterized literary circles of the Queen Anne period in a recent remark of the Mayor of Topeka, Kan., that he favors a six-man jury, on the theory that the smaller the number of "peers" called upon to try him, the greater prospect has an innocent man of escaping conviction.